# The Saturday Evening Post.

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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### "I LOV'D THEE LOVE."

I lov'd thee, love, in those gay hours,
When first, in childhood's glee, we play'd
Amidst the woodbine's shady bowers,
Or rambled through the sunny glade.

I lov'd thee, love, in boyhood's day,
When fancy first, in vision bright,
With pencil dipp'd in colours gay,
Drew "Hope" upon ambition's height.

I love thee, love, though manhood's years
Have blighted now those hours of bliss,
And life's remember'd train of cares,
Have sent to blast the joys of this.

I'll love thee, love, when o'er my head
Time spreads her silvery dew—
Sweet girl, till number'd with the dead,
My heart shall ever be true.

CYRUS.

### TO A FRIEND IN THE EAST.

Oh! could I touch the lyre like Moore,
To sing of days that now are o'er,
Or on Lord Byron's harp once try
To wake the chords of memory
This strain should rise, where'er my lot,
When I am gone—"forget me not."

Had I the Painter's magic skill,
To draw sweet pictures at my will—
To paint those scenes that charm'd our day,
When life was young, and we were gay,
Each picture'd scene should hold that spot,
Where echo cried—"forget me not."

Friend of my soul! by music's power
That charm'd us in a happier hour—
By you dark cliffs and walks of green,
Where thou and I have often been—
By this gay world that soon is o'er,
"Forget me not"—I ask no more.

WILFRED.

### "OH! THINK OF ME."

Oh! think of me when life, in boyhood's years,
Enchants thine eyes;
And think of me, when manhood's hopes and fears
Alternate rise.

Oh! think of me when beauty's charms are nigh—
When pleasure smile;
And think of me when sigh responds to sigh,
In lonely hall.

Oh! think of me amid the howling storm
Affliction brings;
And think of me when Hope's sweet angel form
Expands her wings.

Oh! think of me whilst life beats thro' thy heart,
With fervid glow;
And think, oh! think of me, when death's cold dart
Shall lay thee low.

ADMED.

### "THE MAID I ADORE."

Ye winds, bear some balm to my ear,
Ere I sink in the home of the grave;
To cement every off the kind tear,
That fond recollection will crave:
Hark! that voice on you flattering gale—
It strikes this torn heart to its core:
Ah! 'tis fancy—her still I bewail
The absence of her I adore.

We parted—oh! how should we part!
She vented her grief in a sigh,
I felt that my grief-swollen heart
Was severing each earthly tie;
Her eyes of cerulean blue
Their torrents in anguish did pour,
While "adieu! dearest Edgar, be true,"
Exclaim'd the dear maid I adore.

The wind, either way it would veer,
O'er the ocean that bore me along,
Seem'd to bear to my listening ear,
The accents of Emily's tongue;
Even now, in each breeze as it flies,
(This' far from my own native shore,)
I think I can still hear the sighs
Of the maid, the dear maid I adore.

How vapid all pleasures do seem;
No charm for my soul they display;
My moments glide on like a dream,
Which is wearily passing away;
This breast is all sadness and pain,
In vain I my fortune deplore—
Oh! I ne'er can feel happy again,
'Till I meet the sweet maid I adore.

EDGAR.

### STANZAS.

Soft the shade by moonlight shed
Upon the snow-drift's stainless bed;
Soft the steadeep, softly stealing
Down the cheek of kindred feeling;
Soft the touch of autumn tresses,
On the arch that beauty blesses;
And there's a tie of magic art,
Which softens, whilst it bends the heart.

Bright the gem where diadem sparkles,
On the brow that care oft darkles;
Bright the lamp, when fortune shining,
Leads us onward, still reclining;
Bright the meteor flash when driven
Downward from the vault of heaven;
But Friendship's tie is brighter far,
Than gem, or lamp, or falling star.

Sweet the blush of orient day,
When the star-light fades away;
Sweet the fragrant leaves of rose,
Where the dew of night reposes;
And sweeter still the wild note swelling,
When young birds first leave their dwelling;
But bird, nor rose, nor eastern sky,
Is half so sweet as Friendship's tie.

Ere man fell from paths of splendour,
He needed not a shield as warder;
He fell—and then this band was given,
To shove him whither safe driven;
And oft it proves an angel tie,
To guide him to his native sky;
Yet this chain, if once we sever,
All is held as gone forever.

WILFRED.

Several detachements of musquitoes have recently arrived in town, and are quartered upon our citizens. They seem to be lively and active, and are so entirely free from party spirit, that they are equally attentive to the friends and opposers of all the Presidential candidates; and any person lying down at night without a pavilion, may be sure of receiving troublesome evidences of their regard, without the trouble of electioneering for their favors.

## THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Behold the Moravians, contending from age to age with every variety of persecution, struggling against Roman encroachment and against corrupted rulers—all the time clinging to the Bible, and the liturgy of their fathers; see them, with their Bishop at their head, crowding the prisons of a sanguinary despot—perishing in deep dungeons with hunger—tortured by ingenious malice—seeking, in the thick shades of inhospitable forests, opportunity to pray to their God in peace; so hunted and scattered abroad, as, at one time, scarcely to be known as a Church; so straightened, as, at another time, through their Bishop, to make their will, bequeathing their memory, as a relic, to the Church of England; and, when at length stationed on the estates of Count Zinzendorf, so few in number, as to be as two or three berries on the top of the uppermost bough, see them, then, instead of resting in their haven—instead of quarrelling among themselves, as too many other refugees from persecution have done inquiring how they may spread the gospel, and making their Hernhutt a fountain of missionaries to the world. See these children of poverty, enterprising missionaries to Greenland, to Lapland, to Africa, to Tartary—seeking the most debased, and the most wretched of the wanderers from the fold of God; ushering their energies upon a path of meek, quiet, patient, persevering exertion, which has been as a train of light to the eye of all those angels who, within the past century, have stooped to contemplate the piety of earth: and see them, during every succeeding year, down to the present hour, supporting numerous evangelists, reclaiming large tracts of moral desert, feeding the lamp of piety at the extremities of the globe; leading tens of thousands of every generation to the waters of life. All this, without wealth, without power, without distinction in science. What has been their guiding, their comforting principle? What can it have been but faith in Him who said, "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." How truly applicable to them is the language of Moses, when, in the hearing of God's special people, he exclaimed, "The Lord did not set his love upon you, nor choose you, because ye were more in number than any people; for ye were the fewest of all people; But because the Lord loved you."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It would be futile to attempt to prove, by any elaborate argument, that human life will one day be extinguished; nay, indeed, 'twould be presumption: for Holy Writ contains sufficient to show, that "Life is but a vapour—its going forth is as the flower of the field."

"Life is the bud of being: the dim dawn—
The twilight of our day. Life's theatre as
Yet is shut and Death, strong Death
Alone, can heave this massy bar—this
Gross impediment of clay remove, and make
Us embryos of existence free." Young.

I have seen the infant, a mother's pride and a father's hope, taken from their fond embrace, and consigned to an early tomb. I have seen the school-boy, anxiously pursuing his studies, and looking forward to the time when, like the "mighty warriors of old," (whose "matchless deeds" he is intensely perusing,) he shall make a figure on "life's great theatre," suddenly snatched from the enjoyment of those hopes which the "love of fame" had raised in his breast, by the untimely hand of death. Again—I looked and saw the youth of one and twenty, who had fondly hoped to shine at the bar or pulpit, suddenly arrested in his career by the messenger from heaven. I have beheld the middle aged man arise with the morning sun, and long ere its setting beams had gilded the western horizon, his spirit was numbered with the dead. Lastly, I have seen the aged man, whose hoary head proclaimed that three score years and ten had passed by him, surrounded by his family, and whilst listening to their conversation, a sudden paleness is seen on his cheek, his tongue is palsied, his eye-lids gently close, as though in a refreshing slumber; but lo! the hand of death is upon him—his soul has taken its flight to the bar of infinite Justice.

FRANKLIN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### GLEANINGS FROM ANCIENT WRITERS.

"Some foreign writers—some our own despise;
The ancients only, or the modern prise."

Pope.

Atys, the son of Cræsus, who was dumb many years, till, perceiving one of Cyrus's soldiers going to kill his father, his passion broke the string that held his tongue, and he cried out "Save the king."

Bona Dea, a Roman lady famous for chastity.—She was called *fauna*, or *fatua*. Her sacrifices were performed secretly, or at night, and by women only.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt—sister and wife to Ptolemy, the last King, who clapt two asps to her breasts, and died upon the tomb of her lover, Mark Antony.

Discordia, the goddess of discord—banished out of Heaven, for exciting divisions among the gods.

Echo, a nymph who fell in love with Narcissus, but being slighted by him, pined away to a skeleton, having nothing left but her voice, and though seen by nobody, returned an answer to all.

Ferris, a goddess worshipped for fear, as the Indians worship the devil.

Giganties, the sons of Titan and Tellus, of enormous size, with dragon's feet, who waged war with Heaven.

Hermaphroditus, the son of Mercury and Venus, whom the nymph Salmacis, falling in love with, clasped in her arms, and prevailed with the gods to make them one body.

Icarus, who first taught the use of wine, and, giving it to some shepherds, was by them killed, supposing he had poisoned them, because they found their heads out of order.

Julius Cæsar, a most excellent orator, and both a valiant and politic commander.

Lamia—Hags, or vampyres, who enticed young children to them, and ate them—sometimes taking one shape—sometimes another.

Mania, the goddess of mad people.

Novellius, a Milanese, who, in the time of Tiberius, came to be Consul of Rome—he was a great drinker, and gained the name of *Trecaugius*, having in public swallowed three gallons of wine in one draught.

Ocnus, a lazy fellow, whom the artists painted twisting ropes in hell, with an ass standing by him who bit them to pieces as fast as he twisted them—he being actually too lazy to drive him away—whence the proverb "*Ocni funiculum, torquere.* To labour in vain.

Pandora, a woman made by Vulcan, at the command of Jupiter, upon whom every god bestowed a gift, to make her more complete.

Quirites—*Quirites itum par*—The Sabines properly; but after the union of the Romans with them, commonly used for the Roman people.

Robigalia, a festival celebrated on the 25th of April, in honour of Robigus, a god worshipped to keep blasting and mildew from corn.

Sphinx, a poetical monster, with the face of a virgin, wings like a bird, a body like a dog, and claws like a lion. She kept near Thebes, and destroyed many people.

Terminus, the tutelar god of bounds, so obstinate in keeping his place, that he would not stir an inch for Jupiter.

Venus, the goddess of love, gracefulness, chastity, beauty, mirth, and all the accomplishments that heaven bestows on mortal, when taken in the best sense; but how often is the name used for the patroness of lewdness, obscenity, adultery, &c. &c. not only by the ancient writers, but frequently the modern.

Xantippe, the wife of Socrates—so imperious and clamorous a woman, that she would have been intolerable to any other man; and even to him, as he confessed, if she had not borne him children.

H.

## HERMAN AND HARRIET.

There was a young gentleman of my acquaintance, whose natural strength of mind and nobleness of soul made him a proper object for many a pretty girl to cast a wistful eye upon. He was somewhat romantic, and was wont to indulge much in the vision of hope, and paint the brightest colours upon the cloud of futurity, which were destined to fade at his approach. As is usual with a person of his nature, among the most delicious pleasures of his visionary dreams were those of love. His young mind, luxuriated amidst beings of his own imagination. Figures of the most fascinating nature would pass and repass before his "mind's eye," in the long vista of future years, and often in his dreams would he play with the golden ringlets of some devoted and beautiful girl, or gaze upon cheeks of a deeper glow than the rosy blush of the morning sky.

But as he grew to be a man, he had less confidence in the syren voice of hope; and if at all he listened to her soothing suggestions, it was with a melancholy certainty that they were but deluding him into the sweet luxury of their transitory joys, to make him weep as they ceased to be heard.

He had not lived long in the tumult of the world before he was pretty well convinced it boasted of no perfect being. He even despaired of meeting with any one who would be a companion to him, such as he wished, and with a sadness, almost amounting to gloom, he moved like an automaton, through the brilliant circles of fashionable life, while the bright eyes, which were continually shining with smiles upon him, were like the golden beams of the moon upon the hard polished ice, brightening, but not melting it.

Not so were his glances upon the females around: his large black eyes, rich with manly feeling and expression, pierced like a scymetar, and went directly to the heart. His broad, clear, open brow, on which his hair was slightly curled in glossy ringlets, his black arched eye brows, and well-formed mouth, with his elegant demeanor, often drew a long sigh from many a panting little heart, and dimmed many a sparkling eye with the tear secretly shed in the silence of midnight.

There was a charming girl, whose mind naturally inclined to affection, who possessed no power to resist the winning qualifications of my friend, but she passively gave her heart to him, for she was sure he was worthy of it, without having discovered whether it would be an acceptable gift.

There is no passion of the human soul stronger or purer than the love of woman. There is a silent strength in it, which goes on increasing and irresistable; a devotion gathering energy from the knowledge of its own might, and treasuring up every look and word, every glow upon the cheek, and every smile upon the lip, in secrecy and silence, to gorge the avarice of love. It lives upon the sweet conviction that the object is near; it rejoices and riots in the sound of the voice, and a kind expression of the lip, a tender smile gives it a triumphant energy, and thrills the frame with the most bewitching rapture.

Such were the feelings which the infatuated Harriet entertained for Herman, and notwithstanding the perfect modesty of her address, the scrupulous decorum of every moment spent in his company, her passion soon became evident to the world, and, last of all, to its noble object. Concealment was impossible; it was like an attempt to limit the wanderings of a vine in some wiry cage. The full and free spreading of its wreathing figure might be repressed, but the rosy flower would here break from its confinement.—The rich green leaf would here escape to view, and here the thick cluster would display its beauty, and twine its delicate stem in the open air. The rich brown ringlets, which were wont to unloosen themselves in clusters from the bandage which she sometimes bound around her forehead, were emblems of that love which would not be controuled, but poured itself forth in a profusion of blushing smiles and tears.

When Herman was aware that the pretty Harriet really loved him, he recalled her ten thousand little kind looks and actions, with a feeling rather difficult to be described. Although she was not so very—*very* beautiful as some of the creations of his warm imaginations, she was certainly handsome; but she was not what he hoped to have found—she was a pretty, playful, amiable girl—a bashful child!

"Oh, for some high-minded and elevated being," said he, "whose soul, like the soft echo of the mountain, would breathe responsive to every feeling of mine—whose fond spirit would be mine own, but more beautiful and refined."

Yet did he never dream of marriage—he was too young, and Harriet was not his choice. Yes, she was beautiful, and loved him, but could he take her to his heart as his wife, when his affections were not in unison with hers? no, the thought was idle.

Harriet was an orphan: and though her parents had left her a moderate competence, yet through the villiany of a false-hearted friend, she was cheated of her fortune, and left destitute of almost every comfort of life.

This was a circumstance at once calculated to excite the sympathy and interest of Herman, and he looked upon her as a neglected, yet still beautiful flower, that only needed his hand to shelter it from the blast, and raise its drooping head to the sun; the noble resolution of protecting her as a husband then first possessed him, and although he felt nothing like love for her, yet his benevolence was awakened, and he would have made any personal sacrifice to perform, as he imagined, so imperious a duty. He knew she would be unhappy without him, and perhaps pine away and die if he left her.

"And can I," he asked himself, "thus abandon a helpless woman, whose happiness is in my power!—never!" And with his feelings much softened towards his love, he took every opportunity to address her upon the subject.

It was one bright moon-light, as he walked with her in a shadowy and verdant park, and wooed with all the poetry of his ardent nature—she talked of the stars and the silver moon. The soft and pensive light which streamed across the sky, he said, was like the magic love throws around the beings of his choice, and every silvery cloud that floated through the starry vault, yielded some sweet idea by which to lure from her willing heart the music of its love. It was not in the power of the lovely being at his side to command her tell-tale eyes from revealing her sentiments. The bashful girl blushed as she confessed, and cast her blue eyes on the ground; but when the manly arm of Herman encircled her waist, and he kissed her white forehead, from the very excess of happiness, she leaned her head upon his bosom, and wept.

In a week's time they were married, and the stream of their life flowed on in smooth and unruffled tranquility, although devoid of those exquisite pleasures which mark the union of hearts more closely joined. All that friendship could feel he entertained for Harriet, but no more.—Sometimes indeed, as he gazed on her lovely face, over which the success of her fond hopes had thrown a gleam of cheerfulness, which increased the charms of her appearance, he could almost fancy he loved her—but his heart lost the emotion in her absence, as the summer cloud looses its tinge of gold upon the setting of the sun by which it had been illumined, and he was still convinced that his was a marriage of the hands, not the heart.

Thus passed their days in calm contentment, if not in the continual excitement of joy, and it was with a feeling of intense sorrow that Herman beheld his wife after a few months fading away with consumption. Every aid was tried to prolong her life, but in vain. Her last words spoke unabated affection for the man who had acted towards her so nobly, and he beheld her gradually yield to the great tyrant of mortals—her cheek grew pale—her bosom heaved with more sudden and convulsive gasps—her eyes assumed a glare of terrible import, and her still beautiful lips was put forth affectionately for one kiss from the being she loved. He bent down his head to clasp her in his arms, but the motionless form breathed not back his caress, and the heart beat not responsive to the throbbings of his own. Although sometimes he regretted the matrimonial chains in which he was bound, he wept as they were broken—and when night flung its shadows over the world, it found him still mourning over the fond partner of his heart. The next evening I saw the procession which attended the remains of this once lovely being to the tomb, move sadly and slowly along; the village bell rang its mournful peal, and the convulsive sighs of her numerous friends fell heavy upon my ear. The pastor's prayer breathed the deep sorrow of his bosom, and was delivered in so affecting a manner, that his eyes bore testimony to the sincerity of his heart.

When they arrived at the narrow house, I saw Herman standing with his arms folded over his breast at the head of the grave. The coffin was placed in the earth—the apostle's benediction pronounced, and the "clods of the valley" were heaped upon the wasted form of her who had ever been so fond—so amiable—so true.

Herman did not weep—yet language could not utter what he felt; his pale and sunken cheek—his quivering purple lip—his inflamed and hollow eye—his trembling limbs, all bore witness to the agony of his heart. When I approached him, he seemed absorbed in painful meditation, and his vacant glare convinced me of the horrible workings of his soul.

"Herman," said I, "we all have our affections in this transitory life; but we must not yield to them—Rouse thee, my friend, and bear your sorrows like a man."

Never shall I forget the look he gave me—it was so full of pensive tenderness, and seemed to say so audibly, "thou canst not speak of what thou dost not feel" that I became dumb, and we in silence pursued our journey home.

By slow degrees, as time wore away, he resumed his wonted cheerfulness, and he has often since declared to me in confidence, when we mentioned Harriet, "that it always was the most ardent desire of his heart, to have returned an affection so pure and disinterested; but as he found it impossible, he gave her his youthful days, and thought it his duty to shelter and protect her." I knew he spoke the truth—and I could not, on such occasions, avoid taking his hand, and inwardly pronouncing him a truly noble character.

## FEMALE CHARACTER.

*Woman.*—The Rev. Dr. Griffin, in his eloquent speech before the American Education Society, at its late meeting, in New-York, appealed to "that sex, who like ministering angels, love to hover about the chambers of sickness—who owe so much to christianity; and introduced the following beautiful quotation:

"Not she with trait'rous kiss her Saviour stung,
Not she denied him with unholy tongue;
She when apostles shrunk, could danger brave,
Last at the cross, and earliest at the grave."

### MATERNAL AFFECTION.

Who that has seen a mother fondly bending over her infant babe, and gazing with the mixed feeling of love and tenderness on the image which it presents to her, that will withhold the tribute of respect? To see her in all the enthusiastic feelings of the heart clasp her offspring to her bosom—to view her lulling by the soft melody of her voice, the helpless innocent into balmy sleep, and to survey her as she watches the sleeping moments of her darling child, while with anxious solicitude she anticipates its every want, is a sight, at which heroes and statesmen, philosophers and sages, may stand for a moment and gaze with delight.

Is there a feeling that actuates the human heart so powerful as that of maternal affection? Who but woman, lovely woman, can feel that tender sensation so strong? The father, indeed, may press his lovely infant to his manly heart but does it throb with those feelings, which irresisti-bly overcome the mother? Does his masculine form tremble with the same anxious solicitude for the welfare of his child? No, though ties of blood and nature inseparably connect them in the bonds of affection and love, still his insatiate bosom is incapable of the tender feelings of the mother; while she, alive to all the sensibilities of the soul in a paroxysm of love and delight trembles with the feelings of maternal affection. What power but the Eternal, can separate the fond mother from the being she has given life to. No pathless desart or gloomy forest nor trackless ocean, with all their unnumbered dangers, can deter her intrepid soul from seeking her offspring in the hour of trial.

Maternal affection is inherent in the nature of women—it is planted with luthem—it is as lasting as the existence of human feelings, and while reason holds her seat, the feelings of a mother's heart will recognize, thro' the lapse of time, the child of her bosom.

AN ABSENT SON.

Madame de Maintenon, who enjoyed all the distinctions and flatteries of the splendid Court of Louis XIV. until she at length became the wife of that illustrious Monarch, has given the following impressive testimony to the vanity and hollowness of her enjoyments, in a letter to Madame Maisonfort.

"O that I could give you my experience! that I could make you see the ennui which devours the great, and the trouble which they have to fill up their days! Do you not see that I am dying of sadness, in a fortune that it would be difficult to conceive of! I have been young and handsome; I have tasted pleasure; I have been loved by every one. In a more advanced age, I have passed my years in the intercourse of genius. I have come to favor, and I protest to you, my dear child, that every condition leaves a frightful void."

## COLLECTANEA.

*The Tiger.*—The following anecdote of the sagacity of a tiger, is related in an interesting little work entitled *Museum Animum.* The ship-carpenter, who came with the tiger from Bengal, in 1791, by the Pitt East Indiaman, after an absence of more than two years came to the Tower to see her. The animal instantly recognized his former acquaintance, rubbed himself backward and forward against the grating of his den, and appeared highly delighted. Notwithstanding the urgent request of the keeper, that he would not rashly expose himself to danger, the man begged so earnestly to be let into the den, that he was at last suffered to enter. The emotions of the animal seemed roused in the most grateful manner. He rubbed against him, licked his hands and fawned upon him like a cat, and in no respect attempted to injure him. The man remained there for two or three hours; and he at last began to imagine there would be some difficulty in getting out alone. Such was the affection of the animal towards his former friend, and so close did he keep to his person, that his escape was almost impracticable. With some care, however, he got the tiger beyond the partition which divided the two dens, and the keeper watching his opportunity, dexterously closed the slide, and thus separated them.

### ANCIENT AND MODERN WARFARE.

Voltaire remarks, that two monks, Roger Bacon, who invented gunpowder, Schwartz, who perfected the invention, have, in reality, changed the face of the earth. Before cannon were known, he proceeds, the northern nations had subjugated nearly the whole hemisphere, and could come again, like famishing wolves, to seize upon the lands as their ancestors had done. In all armies, the victory, and consequently the fate of kingdoms, was decided by bodily strength and agility—a sort of sanguinary fury—a desperate struggle, man to man. Intrepid men took towns by scaling their walls. There was hardly more discipline in the armies of the North, during the decline of the Roman empire, than among carnivorous beasts rushing on their prey. Now, a single frontier fortress would suffice to stop the armies of Genghis or Attila. In battle, men, the weakest in body, may, with well-directed artillery, prevail against the stoutest. The combatants no longer close. The soldier has no longer that ardor—that impetuosity, which is redoubled in the heat of action, when the fight is hand to hand. Strength, skill, and even the temper of the weapons, are useless. *Phil. Dict. Vol. I, p. 271.*

### LEGAL SWINDLING.

The New York Bar, the strongest, in point of numbers, in the Union, is probably stained with fewer crimes and excesses than any on the continent; though it is to be expected that bad men will creep into every profession. There have been lately some extensive acts of swindling practised upon the community, by an emigrant limb of the law, now in Bridewell, and who represents himself to be from Philadelphia. His plans were extensive, profitable, and, from their peculiar delicacy, very difficult of detection. He managed, some time ago, to become acquainted with a young woman, who had cause to lament the perfidious promises of a lover. The lawyer immediately addressed a note to the offender, threatening prosecution, ruin, infamy, exposure, &c. if he did not call and settle the affair. The lover, alarmed at the consequences, called upon the lawyer, and for 300 dollars he undertook to compromise the affair, which sum he received, and generously gave the unfortunate young woman 40 dollars, pocketing the rest for his trouble. There is reason to believe that this legal swindler has been most extensive in his operations on this delicate point. He lately wrote a letter to a young man, requiring him to call at his office and settle a similar affair. The young man called, protested his innocence, and declared that he did not know the young lady. The lawyer adroitly painted the consequences of exposure, the implicit reliance placed upon the oath of the injured female; showed him an authority from the father of the unfortunate woman to prosecute him; finally, obtained from him a sum of money, and actually forged a release from the pretended father, and let the young man go. Some time afterwards he sent for him again, told him the father was dissatisfied, and had ordered him to be arrested; that he had carried the suit to Washington, but, to prevent a public arrest, he proposed to the young man to place $200 in the hands of the Sheriff as security for his person. This was done, and the money put into the Lawyer's pocket, instead of the Sheriff's. Innumerable small sums were obtained in a similar way by this arch intriguer, until a demand for an additional 200 dollars excited the suspicion of the young man, who complained to the Police, and this limb of the law was arrested and, on examination, a most extensive scene of fraud and villiany was developed. He will be tried, probably, at this term of the Sessions. It should be observed, as a general rule, that all threatening and anonymous letters should be disregarded, and the writers, if known, punished, because, if a man is guilty, there are no limits to his punishment through such a medium; he pays and pays, *ad infinitum*, to purchase silence. If a man is innocent, it is his duty to disregard all

threats. Public opinion is all powerful, it protects no man that does wrong, but it will not palliate the faults of him who resists such villainous attempts to make a profit of secrecy.

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The following article is copied from "THE BEREAN."

TO THE PATRONS OF THE BEREAN.

On the night of the 30th May our whole printing establishment was destroyed by fire, the origin of which remains unknown to us. Every article was consumed: even to our books, and subscription list, together with the over-copies of "The Berean." The announciation of this misfortune will be no doubt, an ample apology to our patrons, for the supension of the work. Although we have lost much—yet we "sorrow not even as others who have no hope:"—the spirit of the Berean still lives, and arising like the fabled Phœnix, from the ashes of his predecessor, resolves to prosecute his enquiries on subjects which involve the highest interests of humanity; and to this object he invites his readers in the language of the poet:

"Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield:
The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep, or sightless soar;
Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,
BUT VINDICATE THE WAYS OF GOD TO MAN."

As we shall not be able to collect all the names on our list, such as do not receive their paper, will please to inform us. Our recent subscribers, and those who may subscribe in future, shall have the back numbers sent to them, as soon as we can have them re-printed. Our brother Editors, who can sympathise with us in our loss, will please to afford us a testimony of it, by giving this article an insertion in their papers.

Wilmington, (Del.) July 9, 1824.

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W. Darby of this city has issued proposals for publishing a new monthly Repository in three parts devoted to Geographical, Historical and Statistical subjects.

"It is intended in the first section to present the reader with geographical sketches of any part of the world, which, from particular causes, may claim a peculiar and instantaneous attention; such attention is generally excited by war, political revolution, or recent discovery. These are inexhaustible sources of interest, which, in their occurrence, enforce, stimulate, and localize curiosity.

"The 2d section will be Historical, and dedicated principally to record the leading events of the present or passing time; but, as many instances must occur, when, to judge of the existing, we are compelled to review the anterior state of nations, the Historical sketches will be often retrospective beyond what can be considered the present age.

"In many respects, the inhabitants of America occupy the elevated vantage ground of history.—On the western shores of the Atlantic, we are enabled to conceive ourselves seated on an eminence, beneath which, the course of events on the opposing continent is flowing before us. Those events for a lapse of more than fifty centuries we can recal; we can retrace the stream of time to its source. We can summon before us the men of all nations, and demand from the experience of all ages, maxims of public and political wisdom, and lessons of private morals. In America, we have also the pre-eminent advantage, that, with an ocean between us, which produces the moral and metaphysical effects of time, we are enabled to judge the present state of affairs on the ancient continent, with the cool impartiality of the past: and we are enabled, in the sentence we feel bound to pronounce, to read our own character when ages will have consigned us to history.

"In the two sections of Geography and History, every change of political subdivision, and every passing event, can, in the proposed publication, receive prompt notice, and be laid before the mental eye, whilst the mind continues warm from recent excitement. In professed Geographical Grammars or Dictionaries, it is impracticable to keep pace with the advance of political change, even in the old, much less in the new world. Such massive and comparatively stationary productions become daily, in some essential part, obsolete from the moment of their publication. It is not in the scope of human affairs, that one month can elapse, without the occurrence of some event calculated to turn the views of mankind, unexpectedly and intently, on some particular part of the earth.—It is on the transpiration of such events, and in the execution of the consequent scrutiny, that the paucity of detail to be found in the most voluminous works, will be perceived.

"In the 3d. department the subjects will be purely Statistical, and dedicated to descriptions and notices of public improvements and discoveries, more especially those in the United States. Under this head will be ranged all matter relating to canals, roads, bridges, important post-office regulations, manufactories, mineralogical operations—and, in fine, upon every object connected with the advance or retrogradation of society, in the cultivation of those sciences, or the practice of those arts, conductive to the promotion of individual comfort or aggregate force.

"Each number will be closed by a summary, in which will be briefly reviewed, or rather notices given, of such works as may reach the editor's hands, published upon topics connected with those embraced in the body of the Repository. Books detailing the result of Geographical, Geological, Mineralogical or Hydrographical discovery, will, in a peculiar manner, constitute appropriate subjects of investigation."

Mr. Darby's talents are advantageously known in these departments of knowledge, and it is likely will be enabled to form an interesting Repository. It is anticipated with pleasure that he may receive liberal encouragement to his undertaking.

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

[From late English papers, received at New-York.]

A criminal has been executed in France who murdered four wives in succession.

The length of pipes required to light the parish of *Mary le Bone*, London, with gas, exceeds sixty miles.

The aggregate tonnage of the vessels belonging to the members of the *Royal Yacht Club*, London, is nearly 5000—and upwards of 500 picked seamen are engaged in navigating them. The vessels are kept for amusement only.

The poet *Montgomery* has published a collection of pieces, entitled "The Chimney Sweeper's Friend and Climbing Boy's *Album*." An English journalist remarks that an Album in the hands of one of these sooty readers would soon need to change its name.

Lady Byron has given up her jointure of £2000 per annum to the present Lord Byron.

*Steam Engines.*—Two companies have been formed in England to work the Mines of the Precious Metals in Mexico. One has a capital of five millions of pounds, sterling, [$22,222,222,] the other a capital three millions of pounds sterling [$13,333,333]. Those mines have been so long neglected that they are inundated with water. The companies have sent out some engineers and miners, and more are to follow them.—They have also sent three steam engines, to pump out the water, each of *one thousand horse power*.

Count Winsengerode, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Wirtemberg, who was dismissed in consequence of differences which arose between his Sovereign on one part, and Austria, Russia, and Prussia on the other, has quitted his country to reside in North America.

Murray, Bookseller, London, has given Washington Irving 1500*l.* sterling for the copy right of his new novel.

The widow of Riego was in a dying state on the 18th June, and her physicians considered her case utterly hopeless.

An act has recently passed the British Parliament, and received the Royal assent, which contains a clause to punish persons *embezzling* newspapers, in their passage through the Post Office. A similar law would be very advantageous on this side the water.

In the Court of Chancery, in Dublin, a short time since, after several days argument, it was determined that a bequest to say masses for the soul of the testator, is a legal bequest. It is the first decision on the subject in Ireland.

A man was killed at Canterbury in a boxing match by the blows inflicted by his opponent.—The coroner's jury found a verdict of "manslaughter."

*Counterfeiting in England.*—There was presented at the bank of England, for payment, during the years 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, and to April 27, 1816, £102,480 in forged notes. How many were offered at other banks and the meanwhile in circulation, cannot be known; but from the above, we would reasonably suspect the amount very great.

On the 7th June, a very numerous and highly respectable meeting was held in London, in order to take into consideration the best means of forming an institution for the instruction of children *under six years of age*. Not less than seven or eight hundred elegantly dressed ladies were present. The Marquis of Lansdown was in the chair, and Mr. Brougham, Mr. Wilberforce, Sir James Mackintosh and others, took part in the proceedings. Before the meeting separated the subscriptions amounted to 1000 pounds sterling.

Mr. John Hunt, publisher of the London Examiner, has been tried and convicted of a libel contained in the *Vision of Judgment*, by lord Byron. The court imposed a fine of 100*l.* and required sureties for good behaviour, himself in 1000*l* and two others of 500*l* each.

The Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, composed of the principal merchants and manufacturers has petitioned Parliament to recognize the independence of the States of South America.

Petitions had been presented in both houses of Parliament from the Dissenters against the Test and Corporation oaths.—That in the House of Commons was signed by 10,000 individuals.

The bill to repeal the act for preventing Artisans going abroad, has passed both Houses of the British Parliament.

Accounts from Galway, in Ireland, represent the western part of that country as in a state of "frightful distress," and that the condition of the country was so alarming, that if the peasantry were not relieved "starvation must be the inevitable consequence." The typhus fever had also set in, and several families were reduced to a scanty morsel once in twenty-four hours. There was a total want of employment.

The marriage of M. Rothschild, of Paris, was shortly to be celebrated at Frankfort. The head of the house of Rothschild, at Frankfort, who has no children, has added a million to the three millions which are the marriage portion of his niece.

A Paris paper of the 16th June announces the removal of Mr. Hyde de Neuville from the post of ambassador at Lisbon and the appointment of the Baron de Royer in his place.

In a petition of the butchers of a large manufacturing town of Lancashire (Eng.) is the following statement:—"The interest of your petitioners is of itself an abundant stimulus to the careful management of their *hides and skins*.

The intelligence from Sierra Leone Gazettes to the 14th of April, received in the W. Indies, puts the death of Sir Charles M'Carthy, beyond all further doubt. Sir Charles fell on the field of battle on the 21st of January at a place called Assamacow. The Hon. T. S. Buckle, and J. W. Wetherill, Esq. private Secretary, accompanied Sir Charles into action, and were both killed by his side.

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The Cathedral of Derry, in Ireland, is in ruins, the cathedral of a diocese whose rentall is estimated at 20,000 pounds sterling. The Bishop, who gets 20,000 pounds sterling per annum from the diocese, has not been within its walls for many a year. The Dean, who has 4000 pounds sterling, has not performed service in it for two years. A late number of the Dublin Evening Post contains a letter on the subject, from a member of Parliament from the county of Derry, a ministerialist and supporter of the Church, in which he condemns the conduct of the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, and mentions that the Church establishment in Ireland is the richest in Europe, and that whilst the Cathedral of Derry had been falling, the endowments of the Bishopric and Deanery had been increasing in wealth.

## THE FIRE AT CAIRO.

The following particulars of this catastrophe, are given in letters from Cairo, received at Leghorn.—The fire broke out at two o'clock P. M. on the 21st of March, in the old citadel in the barrack adjoining the arsenal, where cartridges are made. The flames spread rapidly in various directions, especially towards the powder magazine. At half past three some chests of powder blew up; at five there was a terrible explosion, that laid all the surrounding buildings in ruins; and just as it struck ten at night, a third explosion spread the desolation further. On the following morning the fire seemed to abate, when consternation was spread on its being known that the great magazine containing 25,000 cantars of powder, was in danger, and the entire destruction of Cairo was apprehended. The undaunted efforts of the troops, however, succeeded in checking, and at length subduing the flames. At the very beginning of the conflagration, the people fled in countless multitudes out of the city, one bad consequence of which was, that it baffled all the measures of precaution that had been adopted. From the Romely Gates eastward to the old citadel, nothing is to be seen but remnants of walls, shattered beams, wagons and gun carriages. Out of the new gate the ruins begin at the distance of 50 paces, and over a vast space are seen among the ruins 4000 burnt or lacerated horses, mules and camels. A fine park of artillery which stood in Joseph's Hall, and in the Amphitheatre, at the west end of the city, is destroyed, except 26 pieces. The whole arsenal, too, is annihilated, except a magazine of tools, some chests of muskets, and a machine for boring cannon. Of the little park of field artillery which stood in the Romely square, only fifteen six pounders are saved. The new citadel, in which are the mint, the hall for the divan, and several government offices, suffered but little. The two powder magazines, in two towers surrounded with ditches, were untouched. It is calculated that fifty millions of Turkish piastres will not suffice to replace the citadel and the arsenal in their former state. The letters do not contain even a conjecture respecting the origin of the fire.

## CHEAP LIVING.

Mr. Cobbett mentions an interesting case of an English landholder, who had a good estate mortgaged, and whose substance was decaying annually in England. By Mr. Cobbett's advice he sold his estate, paid off his mortgage, and found he had £500 a year left, with a large family to support. We quote the rest from the Political Register of May 1: "This was in March, 1823. He went home, and staid till Mid April; and then he came up, and without knowing a word of French, he went to France in June last. He rents in a village in Brittany a nice house and garden, for about six pounds of our money a year. He keeps a horse and a cabriolet, two cows and a brace of pointers. He keeps a man servant and a maid servant. He lives well and drinks wine as much as he chooses. He has a most agreeable neighborhood. And he told me with joy in his countenance, which I cannot well describe, that he was actually laying by four hundred pounds sterling a year.

## THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

An article dated Malta, May 25, mentions a sort of rebellion in the upper provinces of Egypt, in which it was supposed that some English travellers had lost their lives. The rebels were headed by a Sheik calling himself a prophet, and pretending to have come from heaven to reform the Mahometan religion. It is said that he had been taken and beheaded. A postscript, however, states that the English travellers, though for some days in the hands of the rebels, had been saved, and were on their way to Alexandria.

Letters from Smyrna state that the first division of the Ottoman fleet, under the command of the Patrona Bey, consisting of 12 sail, proceeded from Rhodes to Alexandria, to form a junction with the Egyptian squadron, and to take on board the black Nubian disciplined troops, which are to be commanded by Ibrahim Pacha, the son of the Pacha of Egypt. It is said that they are upwards of 20,000 in number, well armed, and commanded by Mamaluke officers; and that they were all trained by a French officer, who is now a Bey with a corps of 6000 men under him.

The last advices from Prevesa are down to the 1st inst. and they state, that very formidable preparations have been made by the Turkish government for the ensuing campaign; and that no less than five distinct armies will advance against the Greeks in various directions.

The first body of the Turkish troops that will come into action, will be that of the Pacha of Scutari, who is again to make an attempt on Missolonghi—he was expected at Arta by the 15th of the present month, on his way to Acarnania.—Several Tartars had arrived at Prevesa from Constantinople. They state that the Captain Pacha actually sailed on the 8th of last month.

## IRELAND.

Extract from a letter from an American gentleman now travelling in Europe, dated

DUBLIN, June 12, 1824.

This city presents the most extraordinary contrast of poverty and magnificence to be met with in Europe. As you approach it you find the suburbs composed of hovels, the sides of which are partly stone and partly earth, the roofs of turf, the entrances about 4½ feet high, and the whole dimensions of each not exceeding 12 to 14 feet square. These miserable caves, may or may not have a hole for a window, and an aperture on the top to let out the smoke, if the luxury of fire can be afforded. Around the door the dirty children are huddled—not one half are decently clad; some of them still evince notions of civilization by slinking into the house, or turning their bare parts against a wall, as a stranger passes.—I see hundreds whose whole dress, consisting of a mass of rags, of all colors and of all sorts of fabrics, will not furnish one piece of cloth eight inches square—and these tatters seemed to be sewed together only to prevent them from deserting each other.

I am here giving you no high colored picture, nor am I selecting a few rare instances. I restrain myself within the bounds of veritable accuracy—I am talking of what composes the whole environs of Dublin, and embraces a very large portion of its 200,000 inhabitants. There is nothing in France, Germany, or Holland, and I think nothing in Italy, that approaches the spectacles of raggedness, poverty and wretchedness which swarm in Dublin.

Having passed the suburbs, the dwellings improve; and on reaching Sackville-streets, you imagine yourself in one of the most elegant cities of Europe. In walking over the city, the late parliament house, (now the bank,) the exchange, the quay along the Liffey, and several of the public squares, excite the stranger's admiration.—There is no part of London which can compare with the centre of Dublin in beauty and magnificence.

But in turning the eye from the architectural splendor which surrounds him, upon the crowds which flow along the streets, the stranger will be struck with the motley nature of the throng.—Here is a lass almost buoyant with satin and feathers; there is a trembling girl of 18, purple from cold—shrinking from shame, and drawing around her the poor rags which, with all her care, scarce cover her body; here is an *Exquisite*, perfuming the air as he passes, with rings on his fingers, diamonds in his breach, and a gemmed quizzing glass at his side; there is an honest fellow who cannot afford a hat, whose feet, summer or winter, know not the luxury of shoe or stocking, and whose whole wardrobe, consisting of but two articles, viz. a tattered jacket, and about half a pair of small clothes; and not to multiply pictures, while the Lord Lieutenant dashes by in a coach and four, the stranger gazes at the gallant and costly pageant, while he empties his pockets to satisfy the throng of beggars who pray him in the name of God to give them a penny.

You will not wonder that my interest was soon excited for Ireland, after witnessing these scenes. If such misery prevails in Dublin, where more charitable societies exist for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of mankind, than in any other city in the world, what must be the state of the remoter parts of Ireland? From my own observation, and the uniform testimony of intelligent people here, I think I may safely affirm that there is not so wretched a community on the globe as that of a great part of Ireland. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? All the lands in this island belong to rich proprietors, who live out of the kingdom, and spend abroad all that they can scrape from the soil. What else than poverty can be the lot of a country thus situated? And when you examine the subject more in detail, you find things still worse than, from a general statement, could have been imagined.

Many of the proprietors employ agents who reside in England, and let the lands to sub-agents, called land pirates, or middle-men, who monopolize the soil, and exact what is called rack-rent from the peasants. Nor is rack-rent the most serious burthen which this devoted people have to bear. Every tenth part of the produce of the soil is wrested from them by the ministers of the Church of England, in whose religion they do not believe; while they are still obliged to support their own ministers, in whom they do believe.

What can five millions of people, thus situated, do? Watched by a military of twenty-four thousand men; hunted, shot, and gibbeted, if they do not silently and quietly submit to the grinding heel of oppression; despised on account of their faith; even the protestants of their own country, who know and acknowledge the oppression of the Government, still reconciled to that Government and its oppression, because directed against hated *Papacy*; deserted by their rich and powerful countrymen, who should protect them; and their men of talents converted into traitors, and abettors of the Government, by that "*universal solvent*," British GOLD! What, I say, can five millions of people, thus situated, do?—Shall they turn protestants? It is against human nature to embrace the faith of those we hate—to adopt the religion of those who, to our fathers and ourselves, have ever held the relation of oppressors. Shall they petition?—Petitions are unheard. What, again, shall they do? I hesitate not to say that REBELLION is the duty of Ireland, as soon as there is the least chance that they can so far succeed as to obtain entire religious freedom, and such provisions as shall make their country a desirable residence to the rich, and not a degraded, scorned province.

That things are strongly tending to a great change in Ireland I cannot doubt. The subject of tythes in England, (notwithstanding the clergy insist that they are of divine ordination, and that the Quarterly Review maintains that they are only a part of the rent of land, the clergy being co-proprietors with the landlord,) is one which excites extensive disapprobation. With respect to Ireland, the system of tythes is felt to be still more liable to reprehension. That so poor a people should be obliged to pay 4000 dollars a year, (which is stated to be the average of Irish benefices, to ecclesiastics,) many of whom instead of living among the people, and ministering to their spiritual and temperal welfare, betake themselves to the fashionable pleasures of Bath and Cheltenham, heedless of their duty, and careless that they are revelling on wealth wrung out by blood, is a thing certainly not to be praised. But that the free Episcopalians in Ireland, not amounting to more than one tenth of the population should be the *Established Church*, and tithe the rest for its support, begins to be considered; in these days of growing light and toleration too monstrous to be defended. Add to this another consideration that the Catholics are rapidly increasing—that they are growing more deeply conscious of their rights—more settled in their series of redress—and you glance at my reasons for supposing some change must ere long take place in Ireland, either by concession or force.

## WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

It is rumoured at Washington that it is the intention of the Navy Department very speedily to call into service, Com. JAMES BARRON.

*Rapid Travelling.*—The Canal Boat General Jackson, belonging to the Erie Transportation Company, left Albany the 15th of the present month, for Brockport, with 15 tons of merchandise, and returned the 24th, with 280 barrels of flour, having accomplished the trip in *nine days and three hours!* a distance of 576 miles.

John Randolph, Esq. arrived at Kinsale, Ireland, in the packet ship Nestor, after a pleasant and speedy passage from New York.

Cotton Duck, manufactured at Colt's mills, Paterson, (N. J.) appears to be equal to the Russia Duck in strength, and is certainly superior in whiteness. A suit of sails of this Duck is equally as cheap, and more durable than the foreign fabric.

Governor Troup, of Georgia, has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of 200 dollars for the apprehension of Mark Combs of Baldwin county, charged with the murder of Alfred Crary. Combs is about five feet eight inches high, black hair and eyes, small whiskers, has a down look, and is about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age.

It is feared (says the Savannah Republican of the 8th inst.) that much damage has been done to the Cotton crops in the upper country, by the late drought.

The honorable E. G. Stanley, Mr. J. S. Wortley, jr. and Mr. J. E. Dennison, members of the British Parliament, have arrived at New-York from Liverpool.

The Doylestown Correspondent says—The appointment of Dr. Samuel Moore, late Member of Congress from that District, to the office of Director of the Mint, is one which will give universal satisfaction to those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.—His business talent—his industrious habits—and his correct judgment—eminently qualify him for the duties of that responsible office.

It is said that the Cadets at West Point are held in readiness to march to New-York on the arrival of Gen. La Fayette.

The Summer Fever has resumed its prey upon the inhabitants of the Ohio shores. An intelligent writer from that quarter says, "God only knows what it may come to in August," we hope not to what it did the last summer.

The numerous suicides of which the papers give us particulars, are evidences that healthful and productive seasons, have no effect in removing that melancholy which leads to the commission of a crime so unnatural.

A detachment of one hundred and seventy United States troops, left Albany on the 21st instant, by water transport, destined for the upper Lakes, under the command of Captain Wager, accompanied by Lieuts. Harrison, Morton and Morris.

Cherries, called "Fraser's Black Tartarian," growing at Newark, N. J. have been exhibited, which measured three inches in circumference, their weight being about four to the ounce.

By the report of a committee of the town of Brooklyn, (Long Island,) it appears that there are stored in different magazines in that town, and within a short distance of the city of New York, between three and four thousand casks of gunpowder, exclusive of what is contained in a magazine belonging to the United States, which is said in the report to be by far the largest in the port.

The Utica (N. Y.) Sentinel mentions as an instance of the reverse of trade, that Messrs. Field and Clarke, wholesale crockery merchants of that town, have received several orders from New-York and Albany for Canal Potters Earthenware. So much for a little enterprise.

*Travelling.*—A passage in the steam boat, from Alexandria, District of Columbia, to Norfolk, only costs three dollars and fifty cents, including meals and table drink. The distance, at a rough guess, is 250 miles. And the competition on the Hudson, has reduced the price of a passage between New-York, and Albany, from 5 or 6 dollars to two.

At Roxbury, Massachusetts, a sale of Saxon sheep lately took place, which brought from 40 to 140 dollars per head.

*Sweet Potatoes.*—A person in South Carolina, raised the past season 800 bushels sweet potatoes on an acre! placing the vines singly in their beds, an inch apart. The same person had one potatoe 2 feet 9 inches long, and another which weighed 12½ pounds!

The Sloop of War Ontario, Capt. John B. Nicholson, commander, sailed from New-York, last week, for the Mediterranean.

A further loan for the New-York Canal, of four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, on stock bearing an interest of 5 per cent. has recently been concluded, upon which the State has obtained from the lenders a premium of (within a fraction of) ten per cent.

The Saratoga Sentinel of the 20th inst. states that the number of strangers then in that village was between 7 and 800.

There has been a net gain to the state of New Hampshire, of $2,799 61, from the labor of the convicts in the penitentiary, during the past year.

Two men, two women, and one child, were drowned near Thompson's Point, on the Jersey shore of the Delaware, on Tuesday week. They were on board a sloop-rigged boat, which was upset by a gust of wind, when all perished.

*Boston.*—The corporation of this city has lately purchased "Codman's wharf" and "Parkman's buildings," for the sum of 181,000 dollars, for the purpose of enlarging Faneuil Hall market—100,000 dollars to bear an interest of six per cent. for 30 years, and 81,000 at 5 per cent. for 20 years. These high rates of interest, no doubt, were as part of the consideration money to be paid for the property.

A letter from Havre, of the 15th ult. states, that General La Fayette, proposed to take passage for the port of New York, in the ship Stephania, and that he would determine on the subject the following day. The Stephania had agreed to wait until the 10th of July, in case the General could be ready to embark by that time.

Letters from Brazil, received at London, mention that Lord Cochrane intended to proceed over land to Chili, for the purpose of capturing the Spanish ship of the line Asia, which sailed several months ago from Cadiz for the Pacific.

A child of Mr. Steward, of Wayne, Penn. about 4 years of age, strayed from home on the 9th inst. and was not found until 10 days after, when it was discovered standing at the door of a dwelling house in the neighbourhood, faint and weak, having subsisted, all the time, it is supposed, upon berries.

Messrs. C. L. Manhardt and George Suckley, citizens of the United States, [the latter a merchant of N. York] have applied to the government of Columbia for the exclusive privilege of navigating the lake of Maracaibo and the river Zulia with steam vessels, during the period of 21 years.

W. D. Robertson, Esq. the author of the History of Mina, Mexico, &c. has the contract for supplying the Colombian Government with gunpowder, which, it is supposed will realize a profit of 400,000 dollars. He is also to supply the Government with arms. An offer had been made by an English house, but it was refused.

Under the present militia system, the treasury of this commonwealth was drained in a year, ending on the 29th of November last, of the enormous sum of thirty thousand one hundred and fifty dollars!! nearly all of which went to pay the salaries of brigade inspectors, a class of officers that might, in our humble opinion, be very easily dispensed with.

The Board of Health of Savannah, under date of July 14, congratulates the citizens of that metropolis on the unexampled health of the city. It states, that from the first of January, up to the 19th of May, when the Board commenced its operations, there were only twenty-eight interments, since which period there have been but fourteen, up to the 14th day July.

At Bedford (Pa.) Springs, much fashionable company may be found the present season.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. Adams, the lady of our Secretary of State, the hon. Mr. Williams, Senator in Congress from Mississippi, and Mr. Rankin, Member of Congress from the same state, were visitors.

Israel Hershell, has been tried before the Municipal Court at Boston, on a charge of having fraudulently obtained, under false pretences, sundry articles of Dry Goods, from different Merchants—He was convicted and sentenced to suffer twenty days solitary confinement, and seven years imprisonment at hard labor.

Wm. Wallace, alias John Jones, a genteely dressed Englishman, from Manchester, was tried in New York the present month, and found Guilty of Forgery.—Sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor.

The Methodists in the bay of Quinte District, Upper Canada, have lately seceded, and formed an Independent Church, to be called the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Canadian Church.

The Jamaica Courant of the 6th inst. contains an extract from the Montego Bay Gazette which goes far to prove that the troubles in the Western interior had not subsided, but the very efficient means in the possession of the government led to the belief that a speedy termination would be put to all open acts of rebellion in that part of the Island.

The young man, Lamberton Cooper, who recently robbed Messrs. John B. Murray & Son, of New-York, of a large sum of money, has been taken at Wheeling, Virginia, and is now on his way to the former city in charge of a public officer. Part of the money was found upon him.

Mr. West, the master of the N. York Steam Boat Jersey, died on Monday by the wounds he received by the explosion of the boiler several days ago.

Letters from Jamaica to the 9th inst. mention no news of interest. Flour continues at twelve dollars per barrel: about 4500 barrels had arrived since it rose to that price.

The Presidential election rages in Louisiana. It would seem that Mr. Adams, General Jackson, and Mr. Clay have, each, a strong party.

Charleston papers to the 17th inst. mention that one of the College buildings in Columbia, S. C. was partly destroyed by fire on the 14th inst.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Celebration of the last Anniversary of our Independence, at Quincy, Massachusetts, have published the oration delivered there on the occasion by George Washington Adams, a son of John Q. Adams.

In the territory of Michigan, this summer, several persons have been killed by lightning, and some houses burnt. The deaths and conflagrations from this cause in different parts of the Union, have been more numerous during the present season than at any other within the memory of the oldest living persons.

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On the afternoon of the 23d inst. the house of Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Dr. Ebenezer Smith, of Wilmington, (Del.) was *struck* by lightning, and very much *shattered*.—*Miss Eliza Smith* was instantly killed—Mrs. Smith was knocked down, but succeeded in gaining a window, and partially recovered—Miss Maria Smith was considerably injured, but was subsequently, says the Delaware Gazette, from which we derive our information, recovered by an anodyne.

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*Hail Storm.*—On Tuesday afternoon, the 20 inst. a very severe hail storm was experienced in the western part of Greenwich, Conn. which did much damage to windows, corn-fields, &c. In the cotton factory on Byram river 100 panes of glass were broken. The stones were as large as black walnuts: one account says some measured 8 inches in circumference; another states that two of them, after being carried two miles in the pockets of a gentleman, were as large as hen's eggs. The storm was not extensive; it came from the north east, and passed off to the south west. The storm was very severe at Peekskill and its vicinity, and prostrated to the earth almost every kind of vegetation. In some places the ground was covered with hail stones to the depth of 5 or 6 inches.

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*Increase of Population.*—Mrs. Rhoda Cunningham, of Bedford county, Tennessee, who is now in her ninety-third year, a native of Ireland, is the ancestor at this time, of two hundred and eighty-four living descendants; children, grand-children and great-grand-children, even to the fourth generation. What is most consolatory to the declining years of the most venerable matron, is that out of this long line of descendants, none have yet done ought to detract from the character of an honest family; but all are esteemed worthy citizens, engaged in the most laudable pursuits of life, the earning of their bread by the sweat of their brow.

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*Curious Advertisement.*—Mr. Peter Ham, of Winchester, Virg. offers "six cents and a chew of tobacco reward," for an apprentice named Robert Beatty, aged 19, whom he thus describes:

"He is a very remarkable chap at times, particularly in the old of the moon, and a little flighty at all times. His beard very remarkable—he shaves once a month. The appearance of his upper lip and chin resembles that of the back of a young squab; when laughing, his mouth is much in shape of that of an opossum in the month of August."

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*Inhuman Murder.*—Mr. JOAB NELSON, of Lancaster District, S. C. was inhumanly murdered as he lay in his bed, on the night of the 6th inst. Mr. Nelson was well known, on account of his singular deformity, having neither hands nor arms, except one short stump of about 18 inches in length. He was a single man, aged about 60 years, resided alone, and was distinguished as an accurate teacher of the languages. The murderous deed appears to have been executed with a common axe; he was much mangled, but the fatal blow was received on the scull. It is supposed to be the work of some negroes in the neighborhood, who have been arrested on suspicion.

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It is stated in the Delaware (Wilmington) Gazette, that the whole sum received by the committee in behalf of the sufferers at the late fire in New Castle, does not equal the loss sustained by one individual only. New Castle has shewn herself forward on such occasions, in aiding subscriptions for individual or public relief; there appears to be a deficiency of feeling for her sufferings; perhaps she is so *near* that her sufferings are overlooked.

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The great Western Mail, which departs usually from Alexandria at one or two o'clock in the morning of three days in the week, lost a trip on Tuesday morning from a curious cause—nothing less than a controversy between the town watch and the driver of the mail carriage, in which their respective dignities were concerned, and which controversy was of course very hotly maintained. It seems the signal for calling the watchmen, to

one another's aid is that of a horn, which each of them carries by his side. The driver of the mail, too, to announce his arrival and departure, sounds a bugle, whose blast had more than once startled the watchmen from their slumbers. No longer choosing to tolerate this invasion of what they supposed to be their exclusive privilege, the watchmen, their breasts fired with noble rage, arose in their might, on Monday night, at the bugle's sound, silenced the driver by main force, overpowered him, and lodged him in the watch-house for some hours.

It remains for the learned Judges to decide the knotty point of law, which is thus presented, as it is stated that the Contractors intend to institute suit for damages sustained by the failure of a mail.

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A meeting of "many of the most respectable people of color" of the city of Richmond, Virginia, took place on the 5th inst. in relation to emigration to Hayti. A resolution was passed which states that the meeting received with much satisfaction "the humane and very liberal invitation of the President of Hayti."

A public meeting has been held in Baltimore on the same subject, at which it was resolved that it was "expedient to form an association for the purpose of aiding and promoting the emigration of the free people of colour as contemplated by the constituted authorities of Hayti." The association is denominated "The Baltimore Emigration Society." The fifteen gentlemen chosen as managers are among the most respectable of Baltimore.

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STORM.—On the afternoon of the 23d inst. a heavy squall passed over the city of New York, attended by tremendous thunder and vivid lightning. The rain fell in cataracts, together with hail stones of unusual magnitude. In the height of the storm, the store of Messrs. Hoyt & Tom, in South-st. was discovered to be on fire, having been struck by the electric fluid. Part of the Part of the roof was torn off, and considerable damage done to the interior of the building and its contents.

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## CAPTURE OF PIRATES.

The schr. Elizabeth, Allen, arrived at Baltimore from Matanzas, states, that they left that place on the 17th inst. under convoy of the U. S. schr. Terrier, to the mouth of the harbor, where they fell in with the U. S. ship John Adams, bound to New York, and parted with her off Abaco. About two days previous to the sailing of the E. accounts were received of two more American vessels, (one of which had "New-York" on her stern,) being taken off the harbor and carried to Seawapo Bay. On the 10th, near Matanzas, a Colombian privateer schooner, (armed with one long gun,) fell in with a fleet of Pirates, consisting of two schooners and a felucca, and brought them into close action; when after a desperate engagement, killing many, she captured the two schrs. The Felucca made her escape with sweeps, and came into Matanzas, where they were imprisoned by the authorities of that place. Their confinement was supposed a short. The Pirates reported that the Colombian shot eight of them on the deck of the first schr. taken, after ascertaining their characters.

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*Natural Curiosity in Clinton.*—Near the top of the Mountain, under the first cliff of rock, about a mile and a half from the road leading to Niagara, (on the Canadian shore,) is situated a large Cave, within which, about a rod from its mouth, is a spring which flows the whole year. About the end of March, the water issuing from the rocks freezes, forming large pieces of ice. *During the heat of summer the ice continues to form.* In the Fall of the year, about the end of September, as the weather gets cooler, *the ice disappears*, and there is no ice formed, during the cold winter months, until the ensuing spring. The water is quite pure issuing out of the rock.

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The newspaper "El Colombiano," which was published at Laguira, has been suspended for a time. The editor says—

"We announce with great regret to our subscribers and the public, that the publication of this paper will be suspended for the present, in consequence of an order which the editor has received, to repair, without loss of time, to the head quarters of his excellency the commander in chief of the department, on duties of a professional nature.

"We feel sensible that such an apology would scarcely suffice in ordinary cases; but we trust the public will have the good nature to admit it, in consideration of our peculiar circumstances; seeing that the infancy of our institutions and our limited population, call on us, as good citizens and soldiers, to serve our country occasionally, in more capacities than one."

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SOUTH AMERICA.—Capt. Spring of the brig Julia, at New York from Laguira, whence she sailed 7th inst. states, that when he left, 10,000 men were ordered to be raised to reinforce Bolivar's army in Peru, to rendezvous in the Valley of Aragua, from thence to proceed to Puerto Cabello, and embark for the Isthmus of Panama, and thence to Peru. All the English officers in Caracas were ordered to join the army, and all officers on parole were ordered to join their respective corps immediately.

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Laguira papers received in New-York states, that some of the Colombians manifested considerable opposition to sending an army into Peru to assist that republic against the royalists. There can be no doubt of the soundness of the policy adopted by Bolivar, who knows full well, that if the royalists should recover complete sway in Peru, it would not be long before they would make a bold attempt upon the independence of Colombia.

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ADMIRAL GUISE.—This gentleman, who it appears is committing outrages on our commerce in the Pacific, should be better known to our countrymen; he is an Englishman; was first lieutenant of the Leopard at the time she attacked the Chesapeake; attached himself to the naval service of Chili about the time Lord Cochrane did; some time previous to the fall of Lima he quarrelled with Lord Cochrane, and left the Chilian service. He has one or two merchant ships trading in those seas, commanded by Lieutenants in the British navy. On the fall of Lima, Gen. St. Martin, after proclaiming himself Protector created Guise Admiral. His naval force then consisted of two schrs. mounting in the whole ten guns; and a few days after having purchased a merchantman, the Intermedios was declared by this admiral in a state of blockade. Whether the admirals and merchantmen had permission to violate this blockade of an extensive coast by so small and contemptible a force was never learned, but the commander of the blockading squadron was near being brought to the gangway of the Franklin for attempting to molest an American merchant ship trading on that coast.

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FROM HAVANA.—A gentleman, just from Havana, who does not wish his name to be known "to the Spanish thieves and assassins," informs us, says the Baltimore Patriot, that several acts of piracy and murder have recently taken place. A brig, and one or two other vessels, had been carried into places very near Havana, crews beaten, stripped, some murdered, and the goods, tackle, &c. brought in coasting boats to that port, and sold in a few hours after. He further states, that an American purchased an anchor, being in want, and the vessel from which it was plundered, coming in soon after, claimed it and got it again.—About twenty sail of slave traders were fitting out there!

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*Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, June 3, 1824.*

Yesterday evening a melancholy circumstance occurred here. A Danish gentleman named Gardiner, received information that his wife, a beautiful young woman of twenty years of age, had formed an improper connection with a young Englishman or German of good appearance, and respectability, and he therefore made arrangements for proceeding to Copenhagen, in order to place the lady in charge of her mother. He was to sail on the 6th inst. and the lover had also taken his passage for Puerto Cavello. Every thing was settled, and nothing remarkable occurred till yesterday evening, when the wife of Gardiner took advantage of his being occupied in dressing at four o'clock, left his house and proceeded to that of the young man, which adjoined her husband's. On entering she locked the door, and immediately afterwards two shots were heard.—The people of the house forced open the door, and discovered the young lady a corpse on the bed, with a pistol wound in the lower part of her face, and the pistol at a considerable distance; whilst the young man was on the ground, likewise mortally wounded; having discharged his pistol through his mouth. It is presumed that he first destroyed her and afterwards himself.—It would seem also from the position of the bodies that she urged him to the act, as well as from the circumstances of a letter having been previously written by her to her husband, confessing her infidelity, commending him and desiring him to marry a woman more worthy of him, and more capable of rewarding his virtues. This is the more probable, as the young man had manifested no previous disquietude but conversed cheerfully with some friends in his ware-house, until within half an hour of the fatal moment: more especially as a pre-determination to die on the part of the woman is obvious from her letter.

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Mathews is still performing his trip to America, in London.

*Battle of New Orleans*—Mr. Caldwell of the New Orleans theatre has offered a premium of 50 dollars, for the best poem, not exceeding forty two lines, to be delivered on the Anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Competitors to forward their productions to Mr. C. before the 10th of December, and a committee of five are to decide on their respective merits.

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Howard Payne lately brought out with success at Covent Garden, a piece under the title of "Charles the Second, or the Merry Monarch," imitated from Duval's French piece of *La Jeunesse de Henri IV* which all those who have seen the inimitable Mademoiselle Mars, play *Betti*, will well remember.

The following is a pretty song from Mr. Payne's play.

Oh, not when other eyes may read
My heart upon my cheek—
Oh, not when other ears can hear,
Dare I of love to speak:
But when the stars rise from the sea,
Oh, then I think of thee, dear love!
Oh, then I think of thee.
When o'er the olives of the dell
The silent moonlight falls,
And upon the rose the dew
Hangs scented coronals,
And buds close on the chesnut tree,—
Oh, then I think of thee, dear love!
Oh, then I think of thee.

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When Talma, the great French actor, in the character of Sylla (in which many sentiments were introduced favorable to the career of Napoleon) was reproached with imitating the gestures, gait, and appearance, of the ex emperor, he received from the police of Paris this intimation: "Il importe a la surete de l'etat que le sieur Talma mette des papillotes a sa perruque." "It is requisite for the public weal, that Mr. Talma curl his wig." Napoleon wore his hair cropped and straight. In vain Talma proved from medals of the time of Sylla, that his costume was the traditionary one; he was obliged to change it.—Bonaparte dated from Moscow an ordinance relative to the French Theatre. Theatrical concerns have always been treated like affairs of state in France.

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# Evening Post.

## PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1824.

We have received a file of English papers from a friend, connected with the office of the New-York National Advocate, which, although their contents have been partly anticipated, contain much interesting matter. We have been promised future supplies from this source, which shall be always cheerfully acknowledged; and we expect, by the same channel, to be able to furnish our readers occasionally with early intelligence, especially European, as it is known that New York affords greater facilities than other seaports, in its means of obtaining information.

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The boats on the canal between Reading and Philadelphia, have commenced running. It is calculated each one will be enabled to make three trips per week, including the time which will be occupied in loading and unloading. The Reading packet Stephen Girard was the first boat employed on this auspicious occasion. The proprietor, Mr. Reitzel, intends establishing a regular line, which will afford great facility and method in the transportation of goods. Success to trade.

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LITERARY.—Messrs. R. & F. Lockwood, Booksellers, of New York, propose publishing a work to be entitled "The Album," which they intend shall "do honour to American literature." It is to be composed of such short original and selected articles, as are most suitable for a ladies' common-place book; and a *gold medal* is offered by these gentlemen, for the best original article, suited to the design of the work; and for the best selection, a copy of the work, superbly bound.

It has been the good fortune of the votaries of the Nine, in our sister city, the "literary emporium," in times past, to furnish prize compositions on all occasions; and from the last award, (the prize address at the opening of the Chatham Garden Theatre, at New York,) we should infer, from the piece selected, that it has become so much a matter of course for the prize to go to that city, that poets of other parts have given up competition, and left the favoured few at Boston, in quiet possession of ground that should be disputed inch by inch. To what other cause the selection of such a lame, unpoetical composition, as the one above alluded to, can be attributed we find ourselves entirely at a loss to determine. We certainly have poets, and female poets too, who, "from Apollo's bower, have stole a full-strung lyre," and whose inspirations contain "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," expressed by flowing and easy versification, and graced with striking and appropriate imagery.

We hope, for the "honour of American literature," that the prize which is now offered, will be awarded for a composition which shall better merit it, than the one of which we have spoken. We have in this city, some few who might become competitors, with fair prospects of success; and let them see to it, that the medal is not thrown away for limping doggrel, because nothing better is offered. Ignorance has always been presumptuous; and there have never been wanting writers in this department of literature, who are remarkable for some of the qualities which constitute a good poet, but rather for their total destitution of them, who are ever ready to furnish any quantity of the article of their manufacture, by any measure, except by the *foot*: these will be first on the list of competition, and will occupy the place which should belong exclusively to *real genius*, unless thrown in the shade by the productions of the *legitimate* children of the muse.

We have been led into these remarks, not because we think the award of *any* of the prizes which have been received, within a few years, has been injudicious. On the contrary, we believe them to have been selected with judgment from the articles furnished. Our object has been rather to call the attention of our poetical friends to the light in which these prize compositions are regarded, viz: as the best specimens of our poetical talent. We have no objection to these writers, who seem to be troubled with a sort of *cacoethes scribendi*, rather than visited by the inspirations of the muse, unburdening themselves by writing sonnets "to their mistress' eye-brows," provided their productions be not incorporated with American literature—let them fall from the ephemeral press, for the gratification of the "*happy few*," and be read and admired only by ignorance, affectation, and vanity.

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It is gratifying to notice the change which has taken place, within a few years, in the character of American Sciences and Belles Lettres. Public sentiment has been divested, in part, of those prejudices which, though not attempted to be concealed at the time, resounded on all occasions to the discredit and injustice of native genius and sterling worth. This it was, with our limited existence as a nation, which tended to repress the energies of the body and mind, and force a reliance almost entirely on the resources of other countries. We have known the want of liberality among individuals placed in dignified situations, where they might have rendered important services to posterity and themselves, by holding out encouragement to those who looked up to them for patronage—but a weak partiality for exotic productions had its influence, and native buds of promise were left to feed upon the canker worm of despair.—Now we are governed and impelled by different feelings—we know how to appreciate the worth of men of letters, enterprize, and industry—the nation abounds with monuments to their fame—which, while they are cherished by the rising generation with that veneration which is now sure to mark the steps of the statesman and patriot, they will act as strong incentives to the prosecution of liberal and enlightened studies, and raise up many bright ornaments to adorn society, and advance the interests of Literature, and every science connected with the prosperity of man.

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The Grand Jury of New York, among a number of *other* nuisances, have presented the Honorable Corporation of that city as obnoxious to public censure! It was, for permitting the erection of Booths and Dram shops around the Park, for the late celebration of the National birth day. The Grand Jury say that "so long as our city contains about 3000 dram shops it is humbly believed that the erection of two or three hundred more, in the most beautiful part of the city is not necessary, even for those who wish to get drunk, fight, steal or pick pockets in honour of the day."

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We are pleased with the disposition manifested in some parts of the country for awarding premiums, to excite emulation, and encourage useful research. Mr. James Webster, of this city, proprietor of the Medical Recorder, during the last year, offered one hundred dollars for the best essay on the epidemic fevers which have afflicted our country for the last few years. This gentleman states, that many well written essays were received from various parts of the union, and that the premium was awarded by the committee appointed for that purpose to the essay bearing the motto of "Veritas non filia est auctoritatis."—It is the production of Dr. John E. Cooke, of Winchester, Virginia.

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## CUCUMBERS.

The complaint that Cucumbers are unusually injurious this year, may be accounted for very satisfactorily to those who will take the trouble to examine them for themselves.—It will be found that most of those furnished to our markets this season, are of that kind vulgarly called White Spine, on account of their assuming a pure white colour when ripe; whereas the age of the common kind, may be known by their yellow hue. It is for this reason, that they have been substituted for those formerly sold here; inasmuch as they are calculated to impose, by their dark green colour upon those who are ignorant of their intrinsic worthlessness. They form one variety of the cucumber family, and are handsomer than any others; they are externally more cylindrically smooth, of a dark green colour, not unfrequently covered with an infinite number of prickles, with hard tough rind—within of a semi-transparent whiteness, more insipid than others, very hard and almost indigestable by any human stomach: while the short triangular small and warty cucumber, of a pale green colour, is tender, crisp, uniting more of the peculiar odour of cucumbers, and if taken in small quantities, is not injurious even to dyspepsic habits: at any rate the best of the species.

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An interesting experiment was tried at an early hour on Monday morning last, by the Philadelphia Fire Company, with the patent rivetted hose made by Sellers and Pennock. The firemen carried the hose up to the *four windows* in Christ Church steeple, a height of 175 feet; and thence projected the water over the top of the spire, a distance in the whole of more than 200 feet. In the experiment at the Baltimore shot tower, the greatest height to which the water was raised was, we believe, 172 feet.

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The stores of Messrs John Singer & Co. and Horner & Wilson, in Market street near Seventh, were broken open on Monday night, by boring and wrenching the window shutters of the counting houses. Powerful instruments must have been used, as the shutters were fastened in the strongest manner. The fire proof of Messrs. John Singer & Co. was forced, and the books, papers, &c. found in it as well as in the desks, drawers, &c. &c. were scattered about the floor. Money was evidently the object of the robbers; valuable goods and particularly a case of India silks in the room, being left untouched. About thirty dollars in silver, and a Reading note of one dollar 50 cents were carried off. An instrument was left behind which had been used and broken in the operation.

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The counting-house of Messrs. Simon Gratz & Brothers, at the corner of Seventh and Market streets, was entered on Thursday night, by depredators, who contrived to force open window shutters of the strongest kind, with but little comparative damage. They rummaged some of the desks, but found no money and decamped without booty. The adjoining counting-room and store were, we understand, also entered in like manner.

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*Dysentery.*—This complaint is now prevalent in parts of the surrounding country; and, in some cases, has proved fatal. Old and young are subject to it. As a preventive is always better than a cure, we would give the advice to be cautious, at this particular season, not to be much exposed to the heat of the day and dampness of the evenings, nor indulge too frequently in eating unripe fruit.—The former part of this hint is especially intended for such as are not accustomed to be out of doors.

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The committee appointed to confer with the Commissioners of the Northern Liberties on the subject of introducing the Schuylkill water into that part of the town, have come to an understanding with the same, and the business is in a fair way of being soon concluded.

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*Lehigh Coal.*—The managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, being enabled by successive improvements in the several departments of their business, to lessen the expense of transportation, have determined to reduce the price of coal to seven dollars per ton, equal to 25 cents per bushel. The price heretofore has been $8 40 per ton.

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At an election held on the 26th inst. ANDREW M. PREVOST, was elected Colonel of the 108th Regiment Citizen Volunteer Infantry, vice Colonel Peter A. Brown, resigned.

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POLICE NEWS, July 23.—Louisa Jones, was committed for stealing, and Mary Crosby as a vagrant. Isaiah Collins, an old offender, on being asked by the Mayor, what he had to say in his defence, said, "Mr. Watson give me thirty days and say no more about it—I was discharged but yesterday." James McGee, was fined for being drunk. Three persons were charged with a Riot at Twelfth Garden—two of them were fined for being drunk, and they were all discharged.

July 24.—Priscilla Brown and Daniel Lopez committed as vagrants. John Morris, a black man, was fined for Profane Swearing; not paying the fine he was committed to prison. Isaac Warren was bound over to answer a charge of Perjury. It appeared before the Mayor, that the Defendant two days ago came before his honour and deliberately swore that he was worth $1500 clear of all his debts, &c. &c. whereas a few weeks past he assigned over all his property, &c.

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The very heavy rain on Thursday night has done some damage on the Schuylkill. The Flat Rock Bridge is said to have been carried away. Some of the cellars in the lower part of the city are full of water. Frankford Bridge, Pool's Bridge, and Gray's Ferry Bridge were also carried away.—Several Bridges on the Turnpikes and Dams in the vicinity of this city have been broken down.—A man was unfortunately drowned in the Schuylkill, yesterday morning, while collecting drift wood below Fair Mount Dam.

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CASUALTY.—Messrs. Ray Bliven and John T. Newman, of Newport, (R. I.) it is supposed, were drowned on Saturday last, as the open boat in which they started from Providence, was found sunk near Connecticut Point, and the unfortunate men were missing.

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A *Barber-ous* TOAST.—A Tonsor, in Pennsylvania, gave the following Toast, at the late celebration of the 4th of July:—

"The Opponents of Gen. Andrew Jackson—May they be comforted with harsh beards and tender faces, cold lather and dull razors."

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## MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 22d inst. at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, Mr. RICHARD D. DELAFIELD, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, to Miss HELEN, daughter of the late Andrew Summers, of this city.

On Monday evening, the 26th instant, by the Rev. J. Sutz, Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR, to Miss SUSAN BRANT, both of Philadelphia county.

On Monday evening, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. THOMAS ADAMS, to Miss MARY MAYLAND, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Mayland, of this city.

On the 26th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. DAVID WHITEMAN, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of John Webb, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 29th inst. at Kensington, by the Rev. William Mann, Mr. JOSEPH PAUL, to Miss BEULAH HERMITAGE.

On the 8th inst. at Northumberland, (Pa.) by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. ALEXANDER COLT, to Miss MARIA, daughter of Daniel Brantigan, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On the 21st inst. at Hamiltonville, by the Rev. Jackson Kemper, Mr. E. BARTON STOUT, of Richmond, Ontario County, N. Y. to JANE, daughter of Robert A. Caldcleugh, Esq. of Philadelphia.

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## DIED,

On Friday morning, the 30th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mr. JOHN ALLEN, in the 58th year of his age.

On Friday afternoon, the 30th instant, Mrs. OLIVE D. M'LEAN, wife of Archibald M'Lean, Esq.

On Friday, the 30th instant, Mr. HALSTEAD STEPHENS, in the 23d year of his age.

On Thursday evening, Mrs. MARGARET AITKIN, aged 53 years, wife of Dr. William Aitkin.

On the 29th inst. of a lingering illness, Mr. WILLIAM DEHAVEN, in the 39th year of his age.

On the 27th inst. CATHARINE RICE, aged 81, widow of the late John Rice, of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. ARNAUD PETRUSSE, in the 80th year of his age.

On Saturday evening last, Mrs. ANN MENCELLY, in the 43d year of her age.

On Monday morning, after a painful illness, Mr. GEORGE EGERT, in the 47th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, the 22d instant, Mrs. ANN D. MILLER, in the 34th year of her age.

On Saturday evening, the 18th instant, Mr. WILLAM NAPIER Frazier.

On Monday morning, ANTHONY BEAVER, a pupil in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

On Tuesday morning, the 27th inst. JOHN KEATING, jun. a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar.

On Monday evening, the 26th inst. Mr. THOMAS TRAQUAIR, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 12th inst. at Hamburg, (Geo.) Mr. JOSEPH KITCHEN, of Philadelphia aged 46.

On the 24th inst. at West-Point, N. Y. after an illness of ten days, Mrs. LYDIA LESLIE, of Philadelphia, aged 37.

On the 23d inst. very suddenly, CHARLES W. WILLIS, Printer, aged 35, son of Colonel Willis.

On the 24th inst. Mrs. JANE MILLIGAN, consort of Mr. Robert Milligan, aged 53.

On the 23d inst. EDWARD LARDNER, son of John Lardner, Esq. near Holmesburg, aged 19.

On the 23d inst. of a pulmonary complaint, Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Thomas Megaw, aged 25.

On the 8th inst. at Moorestown (N. J.) of a consumption, Mrs. LUCETTA HAINES, wife of Jeremiah Haines, Esq.

At Trinidad de Cuba, on the 24th June last, Mr. FREDERICK GASH, Cask Cooper, of Philadelphia. An amiable wife and daughter have to deplore the loss of an affectionate and kind husband and father.

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*Deaths during the past week.*

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia, | 26 | 36 | 62 |
| Baltimore, | 27 | 15 | 42 |
| New York, | 30 | 50 | 80 |

In this latter city, there were 29 deaths of infants under one year of age.

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The United States' ship John Adams, Captain Dallas, has arrived at the Lazaretto. Her officers and crew are all in good health, not a serious case of sickness having occurred on board the vessel since she left the United States, although she has, during her cruize, visited several of the West India Islands, and the sea-ports in the gulph of Mexico.

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## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

July 24. Brig Ruth, Tear, Laguira, 13 days, Sugar, Coffee, &c.; Brig Williamina, Silvidle, New Castle, (Eng.) 88 days, Coal, Shot, Paints, &c.; Schr. Liberty, Hardy, Hampton, 20 days.

25. Ship Montesquieu, M'Levan, St. Petersburgh, 58 days, Hemp, &c.

27. Brig Sea Horse, Fisher, St. Salvador, 20 days, Sugar and Hides; Brig Columbia, Singer, St. Johns, P. R. 14 days, Sugar, Coffee, &c.; Brig Rose, Pickle, Havana, via Lazaretto, Sugar, &c.

28. Schr. Maria, Richardson, St. Johns, N. B. 10 days, Plaster and Passengers.

29. Ship Sarah Ralston, Hinkley, Liverpool, Merchandize; Ship Telegraph, Berry, Liverpool, Merchandize; Brig Decatur, Campbell, Matanzas, via Quarantine; Ship Carolinian, Hewes, Charleston, 6 days, Merchandize.

CLEARANCES.

July 24. Ship Baltic, Wilds, Gibraltar; Ship Alexander, Mawerman, Amsterdam; Brig Comet, Sto et Kingst n, (Jam.)

26. Schr. Live Oak, Buel, Cole Inar; Brig Maria & Eliza beth, Torres, Hamburg.

27. Ship Nancy, Selby, Gibraltar; Schr. Warren, Remington, Havana.

28. Ship Columbia, Marshall, Liverpool; Ship Ohio, Kay, New Orleans.

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## PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 74 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

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## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 19th inst. two indented Apprentices to the Rope-making Business—one named David Rose, aged 17 years, about five feet five inches high, dark complexion and black hair. Had on, when he went away, a blue round jacket, white trowsers, and a fur hat.—The other named Edward Willets, aged 13 years, about five feet high, light complexion, and sandy hair. Had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, white trowsers, and a fur hat. The above reward, and all reasonable charges will be paid, on returning the said apprentices to

MICHAEL WEAVER,
July 31—1t* No. 30 North Water street, Philad.

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## YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE,

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 244 Market-street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and returns by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock.—Returning will leave James Harris' Inn at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Beck, (Jonathan Miller's) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BONES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
7 mo. 31, 1824—tf SAMUEL WHITE.

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## VINE STREET ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

THE Subscriber, formerly of Philadelphia, but lately of Norristown (8 miles from Philadelphia, having purchased the fixtures will initiate to its pleasantly situated an Academy, between Front street and Second, opposite the extremity of New Market street, proposes to his friends and the public, to be prepared to receive pupils on the 16th day of August next. Pupils properly instructed in whatever may be required in an English Academy. For particulars please to call at the Academy.

N. B. Night School will be taught at the same place.—Those persons wishing to enjoy the advantages of said School, will please to call at the Academy; or at the dwelling of the subscriber, in Callowhill street, between Seventh street, and Eighth. At either of said places, particulars will be made known.

SETH Q. COLLOM.

This is to certify that the bearer hereof, SETH Q. COLLOM, taught School in the English Department of the Norristown Academy about three years during which his services were received with general satisfaction. We, therefore, do not hesitate to recommend him as a person amply qualified to fulfil the important duties connected with his profession.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. WOLMER, | JOHN FREEDLEY, |
| JOSEPH THOMAS, | WILLIAM POWEL, |
| JOHN BOYER, | ISAAC HUDDLESON, |
| T. WINNARD, | CHARLES JONES, |
| LEVI PAULING, Trustee, | ANDREW KNOX, Trustee, |
| JOHN MARKLEY, do. | BENJAMIN EVANS. |
| ROBERT RENSILL, do. | |

Norristown, July 15th, 1824. (31—3t*

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## PROPOSALS

FOR publishing, by subscription the following Tracts, viz—On the Knowledge of the Lord, the only true God. To which is added, Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance. By that faithful Servant and Minister of Christ, JOB SCOTT.

These Tracts will be published in a pamphlet form, comprising from 80 to 90 pages octavo—on similar paper and type as his "Salvation by Christ," and be delivered to subscribers at 37 1-2 cents a copy, or three dollars a dozen.

☞ Those to whom subscription papers may be entrusted, are requested to return them by the 1st of the Tenth month, 1824, to Isaac Pugh, Bookseller, corner of Race and Third streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Just for sale "Salvation by Christ," to which is added, "Remarks upon the Nature of Salvation by Christ,—By JOB SCOTT. july 31—tf

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## NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. JENNINGS & E. LODGE, Millmen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will please to present their accounts legally attested for settlement; and all persons indebted will please to call and pay the same to E. LODGE, at No. 92 North Fourth street, who is authorized to settle the business of said firm.

july 31—3t* JENNINGS & LODGE.

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## Money to Loan on Mortgage.

A NUMBER of sums to loan on property within the city and County of Philadelphia—200, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 10,000, 15,000, and 20,000. Those sums above ten thousand, can be had for 6 per cent. For further particulars apply to

P. J. WILTBOHN,
July 31—tf No. 149 Walnut street.

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## TO THE ELECTORS

*Of the City and County of Philadelphia.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,—The flattering vote obtained from you for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the last General Election, encourages me again to offer myself a candidate for that station, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the ensuing October Election. If elected, the duties of the office shall be faithfully attended to by the public's humble servant,

july 31—tf CONRAD WILE.

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☞ Persons friendly to the formation of a Society to bear the title of the "La Fayette Beneficial Society of the City and County of Philadelphia," will please to attend a meeting at Mr. Chace's, N. W. corner of Sixth and Carpenter streets, between Market and Chesnut, on Monday evening next, the 2d inst. at half past 7 o'clock.

july 31—1t

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## Washington Grays.

ATTEND a stated meeting of the Corps on Monday evening, the 2d inst. at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM E. TUCKER, Sec'ry.

july 31—1t

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## UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TO be drawn positively on the 28th of October next, Thirteenth Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Prize of | $5000 | is | $30,000 |
| 6 | do | 1000 | is | 6000 |
| 6 | do | 500 | is | 3000 |
| 6 | do | 397 | is | 2382 |
| 828 | do | 12 | is | 9936 |
| 5.72 | do | 6 | is | $36432 |
| 6914 Prizes. | | | | $87,750 |

Tickets and Shares for sale at

## GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET

Where have recently been sold, 1 prize of 20,000 dollars, 1 of 5000, and prizes of 1000, of 500, and an immense number of 1,000, together amounting to upwards of

100,000 DOLLARS.

The Cash, as usual, will be advanced for Prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. july 31—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

*Epigram.*—THE INCURIOUS.

Three years in London Bobadil had been,
Yet neither Lions, Tombs, nor King had seen;
I cannot tell the cause without a smile,
The rogue had been in Newgate all the while.

*Epitaph.*—To the Pye-house memory of Nell Bachelour, the Oxford Pye woman.

Here into the dust
The mouldering crust
Of Eleanour Bachelour's shoven;
Well vers'd in the arts
Of Pies, Custards and Tarts,
And the lucrative shell of the oven.
When she'd liv'd long enough,
She made her last puff—
A puff by her husband much prais'd;
Now here she doth lie
And makes a dirt pie
In hopes that the *crust* shall be rais'd.

*Advertisement.*—The following is an exact copy of a curious shop-bill at Wigan:

"James Williams, parish clerk, sexton, town-crier, and bellman, makes and sells all sorts of haberdaysharies, groceries, &c. likewise hair and whigs drest and cut on the shortest notice.

N. B. I keeps an evening school, were I teach at reasonable rates, reading writing, and singing.

N. B. I plays the hooboy occasionally if required.

N. B. My shop is next door, were I bleed, draw teeth, and shoe horses, with the greatest skill.

N. B. Children taught to dance, if agreeable, at 9 pence per week, by me J. Williams, who buy and sell old iron and coals. Shoes cleaned and mended.

N. B. A hat and pr stokens to be cudgelled for the best in 5 on shrof Tushdey. For particulars enquire within, or at the horn shoo and bell, near the church, on tother side of the way.

N. B. Look over the door, for the sign of three pidgeons.

N. B. I sell good Ayle, and sometimes Cyder —Lodgings for single men.

It is related of Philip, King of France, that when his navy was destroyed at Sluys, and thirty thousand of his best men slain or drowned, (for numbers cast themselves into the sea rather than be taken prisoners) no person dared to disclose so terrible a disaster, and the task was at length entrusted to his *Jester*, who did it by continually repeating, "Cowardly Englishmen!—Faint-hearted Englishmen!" which induced the king to enquire why he so named them. "Because," said the fool, "they durst not leap out of their ships into the sea as our brave Frenchmen did." From which the King understood what had happened.

A patient of some distinction was teazing Dr. Wolcott with his symptoms, and though he had nothing scarcely to complain of, told him that he frequently had an itching, and begged to know what he should do. "Scratch yourself, Sir," replied the doctor.—This laconic advice lost him a wealthy and extensive family.

The celebrated Earl of Hardwicke, Chancellor of Great Britain, was the son of an attorney at Dover. During his education for the law, which commenced by his serving a clerkship with an attorney, he was frequently teased by the wife of his employer, a notable house-wife, with trifling errands, as foreign to the circumstances of his profession as they were inconsistent with propriety and decorum. He soon took an opportunity to put an end to this, with one positive and peremptory refusal. "As you are going by the green grocer's, Mr. Yorke, will you be so good as to buy me a cauliflower?" was the *last* request he was ever troubled with. At his return the cauliflower was produced, which he observed, cost one shilling and sixpence—sixpence for the cauliflower, and a shilling for a sedan chair to bring it home in!

*Curious Frontispiece.*—The copper-plate engraving which faces the title-page of a small edition of Cornelius Nepos, published at Amsterdam, 1783, represents on one side our Saviour on the cross, and on the other a figure of the author, from whose mouth a label appears to issue forth, bearing the following inscription: "Lord Jesus lovest thou me?" which is answered by another label, affixed to the mouth of the person addressed, with, "Highly famed, excellent, and most learned Rector Seger, imperial poet, and well deserving master of the school at Wittenburg, yea, thou knowest that I love thee!"

*New method of milking cows.*—It appears from several of the Eastern papers that the method of milking with straws has been attended with serious injury. In Haverhill several cows had died—The Greenfield paper says that between 40 and 50 cows had been injured in the neighborhood by being milked with tubes.

From the second volume of the memoirs of the board of agriculture of the state of New York.

*On preventing the destruction of trees by catterpillars, by George Webster, of Albany.*

From my experience, I am fully satisfied our fruit trees may be preserved from that dreadful insect, the catterpillar, in a very sure and easy way. In the year 1805, the large elm at our corner was nearly stript of its leaves by a small catterpillar. Various modes to destroy them were made use of, such as covering the tree with tar, and burning their nests, but without any good effect. Some day in the month of July I was standing at our door, when a gentleman of Niskayuna was passing by. He accosted me in words like these:—"George 'tis a pity to lose so fine a tree." In answer—"We have made use of various articles to destroy them but without success."—"Send," says he, "and get a little sulphur, and bore into the tree about six inches, and fill it with sulphur, and my word for it not a catterpillar shall be seen after forty-eight hours"—"Will you stay and see it done?" "I will," said he. The hole was bored, the sulphur put in, and a piece of wood the size of a cork, drove in strongly, to prevent the sap or sulphur oozing out. In a less time than he mentioned, there was not a vestige of a catterpillar appeared on our poplars, in front of my house; every tree was served in the same way as the elm had been, and the result the same—while my neighbours cut down those fine trees, because they were very much alarmed that the insect was that very venomous reptile called the "Asp." A few days afterwards I discovered that a very beautiful plum-tree in my yard was attacked by the catterpillar: the same course was pursued, and the result the same. I have followed this practice every year since 1805, when I discovered these insects on my trees, and there never has been a catterpillar on my trees after forty eight hours. It has been tried in New York and Pennsylvania, where I have been present, and in the western part of this state. In no case has it to my knowledge or belief, failed. Two men are sufficient to go through an orchard or forest of 200 trees in a day.

*Note.*—It is possible that the mode in which the sulphur is put into the tree, might be easier communicated by words than on paper.

P. S.—I have strong presentiments in my mind, that if applied to our peach, plumb or cherry trees, it would prevent the black rust.


## *BRILLIANT SCHEME!*

### P. CANFIELD

AGAIN renders his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received in the 12th class of the Union Canal Lottery, and respectfully solicits a continuation of it in the following scheme, which is arranged on pure mathematical principles, as were its predecessors. The perfect fairness of this system of lottery towards adventurers, the low price of tickets, and the small number o them in the 13th class, together with the very short period to elapse before its determination, should command the immediate patronage of the public to the present scheme, independent of aiding the highly important object for which these lotteries were granted, which it is presumed will ever most cheerfully and readily meet with all that attention and support, from a munificent public, which it truly merites.

Positively to be drawn on the 23th of October next.

Tickets and shares will be sold at the scheme price, five dollars, until the 1st of July, inclusive.

Packages of nine tickets, embracing the 27 combination and permutation numbers of the Lottery, warranted to draw at least the nett sum of 20 dollars and 40 cents, may also be had at the same rate; but should adventurers prefer purchasing packages by certificate, and leave the tickets in deposit for the 20 dollars and 40 cents, they will be accommodated, and the sum then to be paid on a package of whole tickets, will be 24 dollars and 80 cents.

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Prize of | $5000 | is | $30,000 |
| 6 | do | 1000 | is | 6000 |
| 6 | do | 500 | is | 3000 |
| 6 | do | 397 | is | 2382 |
| 828 | do | 12 | is | 9936 |
| 5072 | do | 6 | is | 30432 |
| 6914 | Prizes. | | | $87,750 |

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME.

## P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 137, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. june 25—tf

### *Turning and Machine Making.*

### John C. Kinnan & Thomas W. Newton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that they have commenced the business of Turning and Machine Making, in all its various branches, at the North West corner of Dock and Walnut streets; where they hope, by a strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Turning in Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood; Turning Lathes, patent and plain, Carriage and Gig Axles, Billiard Balls, Morocco Rollers, Screw Plates, Taps and Dies, Jewellers' Mills, Parasol and Umbrella Mountings, Silver Turning, Mill Spindles, Saw Mill Cranks Ship Gudgeons, and heavy Turning of all Kinds.

N. B. Patterns from the Manufacturers, for Wood, Brass or Iron Work, thankfully received and promptly attended. july 10—tf

## TAVERN TO LET,

IN one of the public thorough-fares in the city, in good business; has an excellent cellar and a large yard. For particulars enquire at No. 130 South Second street. may 29—tf

## TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a super royal PRINTING PRESS, with iron bedding, and in good working order. Would suit a newspaper printer, and will be sold cheap. Also,

One font Nonpareil Type, in good order. One font Brevier. One font Long Primer, one third worn. One font Small Pica, nearly new. One font of English. One font of Great Primer, and other materials.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 53 Market street, Philadelphia. july 10—tf

## Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

*No. 7, North Sixth Street,*

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Heuses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the propietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

## LAND AGENT,

### Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

*No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.*

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Copartnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

## TOOTH-ACHE

*Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.*

### S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by *none* in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 143, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 18—1y

## J. S. RUSSELL,

## No. 68,

*Chesnut street,*

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

## *LAMPS,*

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

*Glasses and Wicks*

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil. nov 1—tf

## BALM OF COLUMBIA,

*An Important recent Chemical Discovery.*

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 30 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 55 1-2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street, Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 607 Pearl street, New-York. jan 3—tf

## SHORT-HAND.

—This very excellent art taught in Six lessons (1 hour each.) Any gentleman can call at any time and subscribe to join the class, or be taught separate. Terms, 2 Dollars if in the Class, or Five Dollars separate, in advance. T. T. AZPELL, No. 42 north 4th street, below Arch. 3m

WILLIAM B. COBB, Black & White Smith, N. W. corner of Vine & Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 184 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

WILLIAM BARBER, Copper-plate printer, No. 132 south Second st. Bar Bills printed, and all orders executed on the most reasonable terms, with neatness and punctuality.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 108 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 170.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 40 N. Third street, a few doors below Arch, Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c.

B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 58 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 70 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS's low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library & General Intelligence Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Pammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second st. keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—)

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

DR. EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race st. to No. 101 N. Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LURTEN'S SCHOOL, Rancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be accommodated with board & tuition, on reasonable terms. Refer to Kimber & Sharpless, 92 Market.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 161 Vine street.—3

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 163 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB NAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 36 North Eighth street.

## MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

## CHEAP SHOE STORE,

## NO. 266,

*S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.*

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots, | | $ 00 to | $ 00 |
| Do. do. | do. Monroes, | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Do. do. | do. Shoes, | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| Men's do. | do. Grain Shoes, | 1 00 | 1 12 1-2 |
| Do. do. | do. coarse do. | 1 00 | 1 12 1-2 |
| Boys' Monroes, best quality, | | 87 1-2 | 1 00 |
| Do. fine Shoes, do. | | 87 1-2 | 1 12 1-2 |
| Do. coarse do. | | 62 1-2 | 75 |
| Ladies' Valencia Slippers, | | 1 00 | 1 12 1-4 |
| Do. do. Bootheels, | | 1 25 | 1 37 1-2 |
| Do. Morocco Slippers, | | 87 | 1 12 1-2 |
| Do. do. do. Bootheels, | | 1 12 1-2 | 1 25 |
| Do. do. 2d quality, | | 50 | 75 |
| Do. fine Leather Shoes, | | 87 1-2 | 1 12 1-2 |
| Do. coarse do. do. | | 75 | 1 00 |

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

## CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 235, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots, | | 4,00 a 5,00 |
| Do. do. | Monroes, | 1,50 a 1,75 |
| Do. do. | Shoes, | 1,25 a 1,50 |
| Do. do. | Buckskin do. | 1,00 a 1,75 |
| Men's do. | Grain do. | 1,00 a 1,12 |
| Do. do. | Coarse do. | 1,00 a 1,25 |
| Boys' do. | Monroes, best quality, | 1,00 a 1,12 |
| Do. do. | Shoes, do. | 87 a 1,11 |
| Do. do. | Coarse do. | 62 a 87 |
| Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed, | | 1,00 a 1,12 |
| Do. Morocco do. | Heels and trimmed, | 1,00 a 1,12 |
| Do. do. do. | Spring Heels, | 50 a 1,00 |
| Do. do. | Boots Trimmed, | 1,62 a 1,75 |
| Do. Leather do. | | 1,12 a 1,37 |
| Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes, | | 1,12 a 1,25 |
| Do. do. do. | with Heels, | 1,25 a 1,50 |
| Do. Leather do. | do. | 87 a 1,25 |
| Do. do. | Pumps, | 75 a 1,00 |
| Misses' Morocco do. | | 62 a 75 |
| Do. Valencia do. | | 75 a 87 |
| Do. Leather do. | | 50 a 62 |
| Children's Morocco Boots, | | 37 a 62 |
| Do. Leather do. | | 37 a 62 |

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

## PHILADELPHIA
## THREAD & NEEDLE STORE,

### No. 53 NORTH SECOND STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies of this City, that they have opened the above Store, and will keep a constant supply of the very best articles in great variety, viz:—Needles of every description, Cotton and Linen Threads, Pins, Tapes, Bindings, Buttons of every kind—Sewing Silks and Twist, Marking Canvas, Rug do. and Worsted, Floss Silks, Cotton and Thread, &c. &c. with a great variety of articles particularly needed in families; also, a variety of Fancy Articles, Gimps, Frogs, Bottons, Cords and other Trimmings for Dresses, Habits and Millinery, &c.

Six Threaded Spool Sewing and Floss Cotton of the most approved makers.

WM. MORRISON & Co.

june 5—3m

## BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

*Eighth door above Spruce street.*

DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY. A few copies can be had, at subscription prices, as above. Also, the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Night, Doddridge, and Burkit; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Cottle's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. may 16—tf

## CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 83 South Fifth-street. may 22—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

## HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH-STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m

## Just published and for sale

AT this Office, "ITINERANT SKETCHES," a series of Tales from the Saturday Evening Post. Contents—Will Block; the Wreck; The Dead Alive; The Pensioner; The Duellist; The Ruins; The Parting; St. Andrew's Cross; The Tea Table; Wreck of a Barge; The Bird Catcher; Fragment of a Chronicle; The Last Shilling; The Infant Tecumseh, an Indian Tale—With Sketches of Poetry, by Ellen, Laura, Neville, Fitz Eustace, Mrs. Opie, and H. R.—A pocket edition of 96 pages, price 25 Cents. Also for Sale "THE CASSET, or Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, recently published. The above books may also be obtained at the following places:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Mortimer's Bookstore, | No. 74 South Second Street. | |
| Samuel Hanse's | Do. | 170 South Second street. |
| Isaac Pugh's, | Do. | S. E. corner Race & Third. |
| Shadrach Taylor's | Do. | 284 North Second Street. |
| Marot & Walter's | Do. | 87 Market Street. |
| Joseph G. Auner's | Do. | 333 Market Street. |

David Clarke's Book bindery, over 171 Market street. Richard Jourdan, Druggist, N. W. corner of 2d & Christian. July 24

## ADVICE EXTRA.

*"To be fortunate is to be wise."*

IN these direful times when old plans fail, new ones claim attention. The old dull path to wealth and independence, has of late been choked up with weeds, so that the most wary and nimble-footed traveller is entangled in them—he is stripped, and thrown on his back, in an endeavour to pursue it.—From such like disasters have arisen new expedients to prop up a broken fortune, or erect a new one, which have usually resulted in disappointment, and these results have given birth to the reflections which follow:

Each heated pate, with hope elate,
Dreams nought but of elections,
And Adams's, Jackson's, Crawford's fate,
Fill all their sage reflections;
But souls more bright, with wisdom dight,
More fateful matters weighing,
Seek honour in the path aright.
By FORTUNE'S voice obeying.

No candidate, whate'er his fate,
Will fill with cash your coffers:
Then why not that vain zeal abate,
And take what FORTUNE offers!
No grievous toil—no bawling broil—
Old friendship's bonds to sever—
No slander, subject to recoil,
She claims, as price of favour.

But if intent on party bent,
The dregs of old affection,
Let all your party rage be spent
In wealth's sublime election:
Your tickets choose with happiest views—
Your poll be UNION LOTTERY;
And name of "Politician" lose
In "Fortune's happy votary."

And surely a more eligible plan to make life worth preserving cannot be devised, as is evidenced by the following Scheme of the

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Prizes of | $5000 | is | $30,000 |
| 6 | do | 1000 | is | 6000 |
| 6 | do | 500 | is | 3000 |
| 6 | do | 397 | is | 2382 |
| 828 | do | 12 | is | 9936 |
| 5072 | do | 6 | is | 30432 |
| 6924 | Prizes | | | $87750 |

Positively to be drawn on the 23th of October next.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets, | $6 00 | Quarters, | 1 50 |
| Halves, | 3 00 | Eighths, | 0 75 |

Packages by certificate and otherwise, as usual.

For further particulars relative to the advice above given, apply at

## P. L. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets,

Where have been recently sold and *immediately paid*—1 capital prize of 5000 dollars; 1 of 2000; 6 of 1000; 5 of 500; 12 of 100; besides 50's, &c. &c. innumerable. july 24—tf

## SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

### CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1822.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1822.*"

### AGENTS.

*Boston*—J. P. Ball, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
*New York*—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John H. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
*Lancaster*, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
*Pittsburg*, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
*Wilmington*, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
*Baltimore*—Henry Prior, Druggist, Market street.
*Washington City*—William Gunton, Druggist.
*Alexandria*—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
*Norfolk*—C. Hall, Bookseller.
*Richmond*, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
*Charleston*, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
*Augusta*, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
*Natchez*—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

### CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imputing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—that retaining some of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

☞ Price $5 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

*Philadelphia, May 7, 1824.* [19—tf

PATENT CARBONATED

## SARSAPARILLA MEAD,

SOLD by appointment at WILLIAM MARRIOTT'S Drug & Chemical store, No. 45, North Fifth, near Arch street where neither attention nor expense will be wanted to render it as perfect as possible.

W. M. having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has met the decided approbation of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty. In fact the many and well known invaluable qualities of Sarsaparilla have long placed it among the first of depurative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many an insurmountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obviated, and the ingredients which enter into its composition to effect that intention possessing tonic properties, the effervescent must produce a happy influence over the debilitated system, and attend to those in the bloom of health a draught lively and refreshing as that from the Seltzer, Soda, or Mineral fountain. Those who are afflicted with languor, debility, or general emaciation will find in this a happy restorative. In cases of cutaneous affections, its good effects have been evidenced by the removal of pimples and eruptions in the face in a short time. Its general beneficial influence will doubtless induce parents to recommend it to their children, particularly where greenness of habit predominates.—And may it not be readily inferred, that the distressing sensations which arise from that nearly careless complaint termed Indigestion or Dyspepsia may be much obviated and perhaps permanently relieved in the assistance rendered in nature by its use? It is found to sit much lighter on the stomach than any artificial summer drink hitherto offered to the public; not producing that painful sensation in identity to the use of most others, when taken in proportionate quantities. Its action on the system is imperceptible and its novel and peculiar taste by repetition becomes delightful.

July 17—1m

## FARE REDUCED TO $2,50

*For a Passage to New York.*

THROUGH in one day in the Citizens Coach, and New Union line, for New-York, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, leaves the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown; from thence in coaches to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only 2,50.

For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 20 South Third Street, No. 13 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—For the Proprietors.

☞ The Albemarle will leave the same wharf every Sunday at seven o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same day. Fare up and down, one dollar. Fare to Trenton, 87 1-2 cents. july 24—tf

## KIMBERTON STAGE,

WILL leave the Green Tree Tavern, North Fourth street, every Fourth and Seventh days of the week during the heat of the weather, at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at the Buck, Jos. Miller's; dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceed to the YELLOW SPRINGS in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference.

JOHN L. YOUNG,
7 mo. 10, 1824—6t JAMES BONES.

## THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR'S, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Seven in the morning.

All Baggage at the Owners' risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N.B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

june 19—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

## SEA BATHING.

### Tuckerton & Philadelphia Stages,

OLD LINE—Will commence running through the route in a day, on the 4th July, four times a week, as follows: Leaves Tuckerton every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, about sun-rise, and arrives at Camden in good time to cross to the city on the same days.

Returning, leaves Fish's Ferry, south side of Market street, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Tuckerton the same day.

Fare through the route 2 dollars 50 cents, and the usual allowance of baggage. For seats apply at Fish's Ferry, and William K. Mason's, Tuckerton.

ISAAC JENKINS, JOHN MULLINER.
CHARLES ROSE, CORNELIUS KELLY.

June 21, 1824. July 10—tf

### Sea Bathing and Boarding.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and other places, for the liberal encouragement he has had from them for several years past. He still continues to keep that large and commodious house in Tuckerton, the Union Hotel, which is pleasantly situated at the corner of Front and Green streets. It is well calculated for company, and he hopes by attention to business, to make those who may favour him with their custom comfortable in their visit to the Sea Shore.

WILLIAM K. MASON.

N. B. He is provided with the best of Assistants, Provisions and Liquors. There is good ferry-boats running every day to the Beaches, where will be found excellent accommodations.

Tuckerton, June 28, 1824. [July 3—tf

### Cape Island Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has taken the pleasant establishment formerly occupied by Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, and fitted it up in a genteel manner for the reception of those who will favour him with their company. He has likewise selected the most choice liquors that can be procured in Philadelphia for his bar, and will furnish his table and house with the best the country will afford. With his attention and inclination to please, he solicits a share of the public patronage.

JOSEPH B. HUGHES.

*Cape Island, July 1, 1824.* july 10—tw

### Salem